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The Beasts of Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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CHAPTER XII.

A Black Scoundrel.

When Jane Clayton regained consciousness she saw Anderssen standing over her holding the baby in his arms. As her eyes rested upon them an expression of misery and horror overspread her countenance.

"What is the matter?" asked the Swede. "You ban sick?"

"Where is my baby?" cried the girl, ignoring his questions.

Anderssen held out the chubby infant.

She shook her head.

"It is not mine," she said. "It is not mine. You knew that it was not mine. You are as much of a devil as the Russian."

Anderssen's little blue eyes stretched in surprise.

"Not yours!" he exclaimed. "You tole me the kid aboard the Kincaid ban your kid."

"Not this one," replied Jane dully. "The other. Where is the other? There must have been two. I did not know about this one."

"There vasn't no other kid. Ay tank this ban yours. Ay am very sorry."

Anderssen fidgeted about, standing first on one foot and then upon the other. It was perfectly evident to Jane that he was honest in his protestations of ignorance of the true identity of the child.

Presently the baby commenced to crow and bounce up and down in the Swede's arms, at the same time leaning forward with little hands outreaching toward the young woman.

She could not withstand the appeal, and with a low cry she sprang to her feet and gathered the bably to her breast.

For a few minutes she wept silently, her face buried in the baby's soiled little dress. The first shock of disappointment that the tiny thing had not been her beloved Jack was giving away to a great hope that after all some miracle had occurred to snatch her baby from Rokoff's hands at the last instant before the Kincaid sailed from England.

Then, too, there was the mute appeal of this wee waif, alone and unloved in the midst of the horrors of the savage jungle. It was this thought more than any other that had sent her mother's heart out to the innocent babe, while still she suffered from disappointment that she had been deceived in its identity.

"Have you no idea whose child this is?" she asked Anderssen.

The man shook his head.

"Not now," he said. "If he ain't ban your kid, Ay don't know whose kid he ban. Rokoff said it was yours. Ay tank he tank so, too.

"What we do with it now? Ay can't go back to the Kincaid. Rokoff would have me shot; but you can go back. Ay take you to the sea, and then some of these black men they take you to the ship—eh?"

"No! no!" cried Jane. "Not for the world. I would rather die than fall into the hands of that man again. No, let us go on and take this poor little creature with us. If God is willing, we shall be saved in one way or another."

So they again took up their flight through the wilderness, taking with them a half dozen of the Mosulas to carry the provisions and the tents that Anderssen had smuggled aboard the small boat in preparation for the attempted escape.

The days and nights of torture that the young woman suffered were so merged into one long unbroken nightmare of hideousness that she soon lost all track of time. Whether they had been wandering for days or years she could not tell. The one bright spot in that eternity of fear and suffering was the little child whose tiny hands had long since fastened their softly clinging fingers firmly about her heart. In a way the little thing took the place and filled the aching void that the theft of her own baby had left. It could never be the same, of course, but day by day, she found her mother-heart enveloping the waif more closely until she sometimes sat with closed eyes lost in the sweet imaginings that the little bundle of humanity at her breast was truly her own.

For some time their progress inland was extremely slow. Word came to them from time to time through natives passing from the coast on hunting expeditions that Rokoff had not yet guessed the direction of their flight. This and the desire to make the terrible journey as light as possible for the gently bred woman, kept Anderssen to a slow advance of short and easy marches, with many rests.

The Swede insisted upon carrying the child while they traveled, and in countless other ways did what he could to help Jane Porter conserve her strength. He had been terribly chagrined on discovering the mistake he had made in the identity of the baby, but once the young woman became convinced that his motives were truly chivalrous she would not permit him to upbraid himself for the error that he could not by any means have avoided.

At the close of each day's march Anderssen saw to the erection of a comfortable shelter for Jane and the child. Her tent was always pitched in the most favorable location. The thorn boma round it was the strongest and most impregnable that the Mosula could construct.

Her food was the best that their limited stores and the rifle of the Swede could provide, but the thing that touched her heart the closest was the gentle consideration and courtesy which the man always accorded her.

That such nobility of character could lie beneath so repulsive an exterior never ceased to be a source of wonder and amazement to her, until at last the innate chivalry of the man, and his unfailing kindliness and sympathy transformed his appearance insofar as Jane was concerned until she saw only the sweetness of his character mirrored in his countenance.

They had commenced to make a little better progress when word reached them that Rokoff was but a few marches behind them, and that he had at last discovered the direction of their flight. It was then that Anderssen took to the river, purchasing a canoe from a chief whose village lay a short distance from the Ugambi upon the bank of a tributary.

Thereafter the little party of fugitives fled up the broad Ugambi, and so rapid had their flight become that they no longer received word of their pursuers. At the end of canoe navigation upon the river, they abandoned their canoe and took to the jungle. Here progress became at once arduous, slow and dangerous.

The second day after leaving the Ugambi the baby fell ill with fever. Anderssen knew what the outcome must be, but he had not the heart to tell Jane Clayton the truth, for he had seen that the young woman had come to love the child almost as passionately as though it had been her own flesh and blood.

As the baby's condition precluded further advance, Anderssen withdrew a little from the main trail he had been following and built a camp in a small natural clearing upon the shore of a little river.

Heer Jane devoted her every moment to caring for the tiny sufferer, and, as though her sorrow and anxiety was not all that she could bear, a further blow came with the sudden pronouncement of one of the Mosula porters who had been foraging in the jungle adjacent that Rokoff and his party were camped quite close to them, and were evidently upon their trail to this little nook, which all had thought so excellent a hiding place.

This information could mean but one thing, and that that they must break camp and fly onward, regardless of the baby's condition. Jane Clayton knew the traits of the Russian well enough to be positive that he would separate her from the child the moment that he recaptured them, and she knew that separation would mean the immediate death of the baby.

As they stumbled forward through the tangled vegetation along an old and almost overgrown game trail, the Mosula porters deserted them one by one.

The men had been staunch enough in their devotion and loyalty as long as they were in no danger of being overtaken by the Russian and his party. They had heard, however, so much of the atrocious disposition of Rokoff that they had grown to hold him in mortal terror, and now that they knew he was close upon them, their timid hearts would fortify them no longer, and as quickly as possible they deserted the three whites.

Yet on and on went Anderssen and the girl. The Swede went ahead, to hew a way through the bush where the path was entirely overgrown, so that on this march it was necessary that the young woman carry the child.

All day they marched. Late in the afternoon they realized that they had failed. Close behind them they heard the noise of a large safari advancing along the trail which they had cleared for their pursuers.

When it became quite evident that they must be overtaken in a short time Anderssen hid Jane behind a large tree, covering her and the child with brush.

"There is a village about a mile further on," he said to her. "The Mosula told me its location before they deserted us. Ay try to lead the Russian off your trail, then you go on to the village. Ay tank the chief ban friendly to white men—the Mosula tal me he ban. Anyhow, that was all we can do.

"After while you get chief to tak you down by the osula village at the sea again, an' after a while a ship is sure to put into the mouth of the Ugambi. Then you be all right. Gudeby an' gude luck to you, lady!"

"But where are you going, Sven?" asked Jane. "Why can't you hide here and go back to the sea with me?"

"Ay gotta tal the Russian you ban dead, so that he don't luke for you no more," and Anderssen grinned.

"Why can't you join me then after you have told him that?" insisted the girl.

Anderssen shook his head.

"Ay don't tank Ay join anybody any more after Ay tal the Russian you ban dead," he said.

"You don't mean that you think he will kill you?" asked Jane, and yet in her heart she knew that that was exactly what the great scoundrel would do in revenge for his having been thwarted by the Swede. Anderssen did not reply other than to warn her to silence and point toward the path along which they had just come.

"I don't care," whispered Jane Clay-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

PRESIDENT WINS BIG DIPLOMATIC VICTORY OF WAR

Germany Will Not Sink Any More Passenger Ships Without Warning, According to Bernstorff.

Washington, Sept. 1.—President Wilson's diplomacy has won a victory over the German submarine policy. Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, today gave oral and written assurances to Secretary Lansing that no more passenger ships will be sunk without warning.

A copy of Count von Bernstorff's memorandum was sent directly to the White House. No comment on it was forthcoming there. Senator Lewis, of Illinois, a visitor at the White House executive offices this afternoon, stated that in conversation with Chief Justice White in the supreme court, the latter said that Germany's action was one of the greatest diplomatic victories any administration had ever won.

"For myself, I think it was one of the greatest diplomatic victories of history," Senator Lewis declared. "It was greater than a mere disavowal of an act, because that would relate to one thing. This includes Germany's whole plan of submarine warfare."

White House Silent.

Count von Bernstorff's letter was forwarded to President Wilson as soon as it was received at the state department. No formal comment was made at the White House, but on every hand in official quarters there was evidence of gratification that the submarine crisis had passed, and that Germany had acknowledged the justice of the principles for which President Wilson has been contending.

Count von Bernstorff's announcement that the policy had been decided upon before the sinking of the Arabic agrees with statements by officials in Berlin, and with information upon which American officials had been depending. Soon after the dispatch of the last Lusitania note President Wilson understood there would not be another such disaster. The sinking of the Arabic, therefore, came as a double shock.

Inasmuch as it seems to have been established that the submarine which sank the Arabic has been destroyed by a British patrol boat, the exact circumstances may never be determined, other than by testimony from British and American sources.

The German government's statement that before the sinking of the Arabic the submarine commanders had been ordered to sink no more passenger ships without warning may be taken as a disavowal of that act.

Reparation is Next Step.

The question of reparation for the Americans who lost their lives on the Lusitania, the Arabic and other ships which have been torpedoed probably will be the next step in the proceeding. Secretary Lansing has steadfastly refused to discuss the Lusitania case with the German ambassador until the Arabic incident was disposed of. Now it is believed the way has been opened for consideration of the Lusitania.

Apparently the American government has accepted the German declaration as meeting its attitude toward the treatment of all neutral shipping, as well as passenger-carrying vessels. Count von Bernstorff, in his letter referred to liners, and in German quarters that was construed as meaning all non-combatant passenger ships. At the state department the German ambassador's letter was considered as covering all the American government has contended for—that peaceful merchantmen must not be sunk without warning, or without visit and search, and opportunity for non-combatants to escape.

It is generally acknowledged that in making concessions to the United States, Germany expects President Wilson to renew his representations to Great Britain against interference with neutral trade. The President has steadfastly declined to conduct one negotiation in a relation to the other, taking the position that the diplomatic negotiations of the United States with one belligerent could not be conditioned on its relations with another.

The new American note to Great Britain making representations against the restrictions imposed by the orders in council is almost ready to go forward to London.

Germany cannot admit, on partial evidence, it was stated, that the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine, but it is confidently believed that whatever develops, the imperial government will give concrete assurances corresponding to the general statements already made that the Arabic was not destroyed in accordance with any plan or desire of the German admiralty.

Is Complete Compliance.

Today's declaration, it is said in German quarters, stands without amendment or restriction, and is felt to be in complete compliance with the demands of the United States. It was freely admitted, however, that the German government will avail itself of President Wilson's offer of co-operation in a discussion of the question of the freedom of the seas.

The immediate effect of today's developments is to open the way for resumption of negotiations between the United States and Germany for an agreement upon the rights of neutrals shipping on the high seas. The state department had decided to have no further exchange of notes with the German government, as officials concluded that the apparent disregard of American representations as shown by the sinking of the Arabic demanded a severance of diplomatic relations, unless some satisfactory explanations were volunteered by the German government. It was felt it was undignified for the state department to solicit such an explanation. Secretary Lansing pointed out that the note delivered today "appears to be" a recognition of the fundamental principles for which the United States has contended. It is understood the next step will be to clear up any possible misunderstanding as to the extent of the concessions.

Count von Bernstorff said that a formal statement from Berlin only remains to settle the entire controversy between the two countries.

Officials noted that orders to the submarine commanders applied to liners. While that probably will be regarded as applying to all passenger ships, the American contention went further and asserted the same privilege of protection against unwarned attacks for all merechant ships on which neutrals might be traveling as passengers or part of the crew. In all the correspondence up to this point the state department has not confined itself to an assertion of the rights of Americans to peculiar privileges and exemptions, but spoke in behalf of all neutrals.

Ambassador Berenstorff has a general and longer communication from the foreign office dealing with the case of the Lusitania, which is expected to clear up any doubt as to the extent of the German concessions.

GERMANS ESTABLISH WAR WEATHER BUREAU

As soon as the Germans had established a foothold in Belgium a full staff from their observatories was on hand to take up their work in observatories at Liege, Brussels and other places, where they have performed most efficient services for their forces by predictions relating to the weather, particularly in regard to fogs; and this information has been shown to have been of decided value, both in the operation of the air fleet and to the submarines as well. This has been demonstrated by the results of the raids of the Germans on Scarborough and Harlepool, and the operations of the submarines in the channel, all of which have depended largely on fog conditions for their success.

GERMANY'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S PRINCIPLE OF WARFARE

Ambassador von Bernstorff this afternoon filed the following official memorandum with Secretary Lansing:

"Dear Mr. Secretary—With reference to our conversation of this morning, I beg to inform you that my instructions concerning our answer to your last Lusitania note contain the following passage:

" 'Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance.'

"Although I know that you do not wish to discuss the Lusitania question until the Arabic incident has been finally and satisfactorily settled, I desire to inform you of the above because this policy of my government was decided on before the Arabic incident occurred.

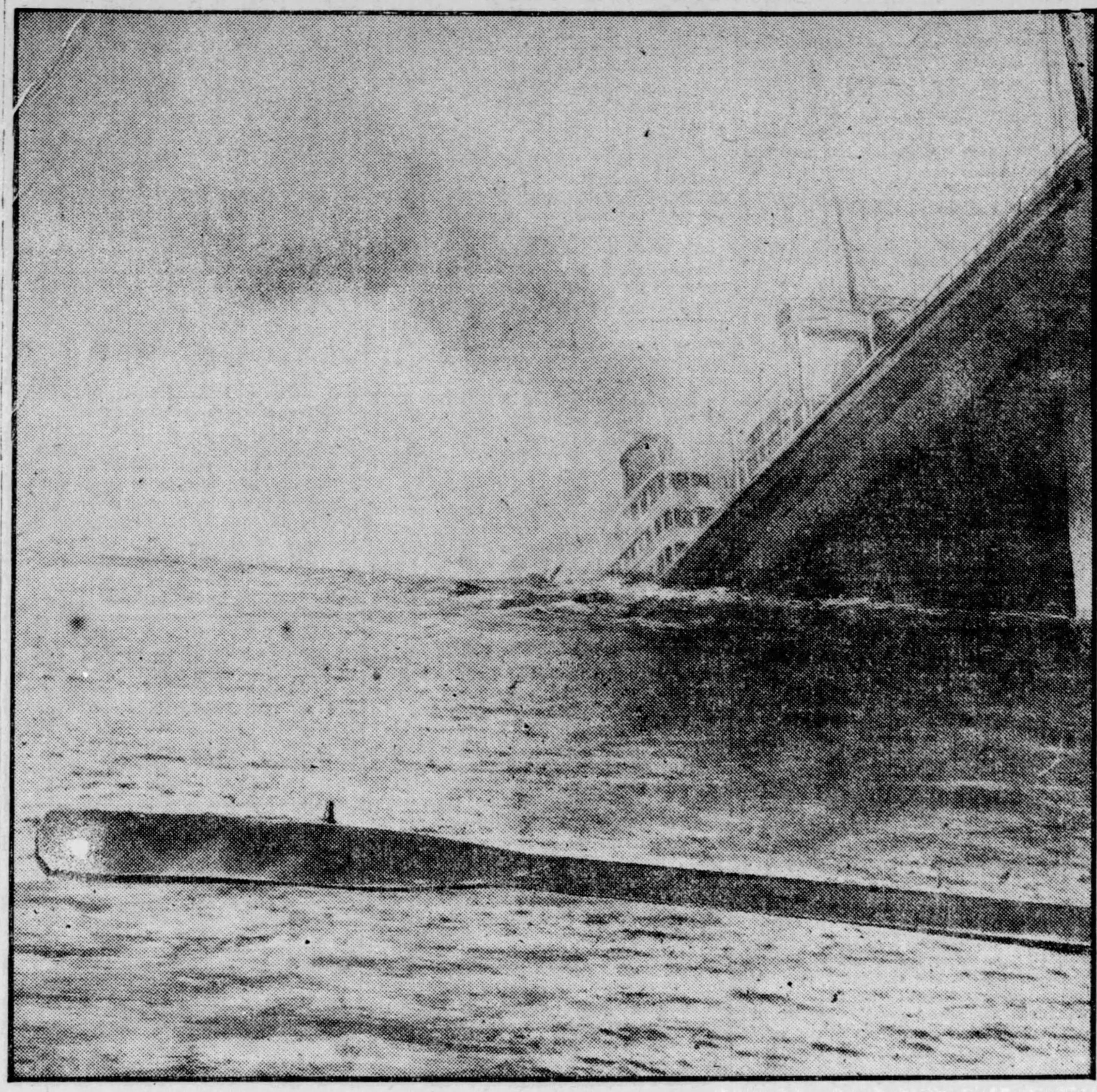
"I have no objection of your making any use you please of the above information.

"I remain, my dear Mr. Lansing, very sincerely your,
(Signed) "J. BERNSTORFF.

Secretary Lansing commented as follows on the statement:

"In view of the clearness of the foregoing statement, it seems needless to make any comment in regard to it other than to say that it appears to me a recognition of the fundamental principles for which we have contended."

SURVIVOR PHOTOGRAPHS SINKING ARABIC



This wonderful photograph of the sinking Arabic was taken by Professor Still, of Purdue University, while the lifeboat was drawing away and at a moment when the boats were in danger of being sucked down.

Professor Still, in his excitement, made three exposures of the sinking ship with his camera, forgetting to change his film, and the result was that he had three pictures on one plate, and considerable retouching by the artists was necessary in order to bring out one effective picture.

THOUGHT TO BE PAUPER, WAS WORTH MILLIONS

Rich Madrid Miser Lived in Rags and Ate Offal.

An amazing story has just been reported from Madrid, Spain.

A few months ago there died in the Spanish capital a man about 60 years old named Romagosa, who, in the opinion of his neighbors and few friends, was poor.

He and his wife lived a miserable life. They both dressed almost in rags and the old man spent most of his time in prayer at the churches. With the couple lived Romagosa's aged mother, who had an even more miserable appearance. The old woman used to go every morning to the market to buy food, but generally she returned with her basket filled with detritus which she picked up on the ground in the market.

What no one ever imagined was that the miserable looking Romagosa was one of the richest, if not the richest man, in Madrid — that he possessed a wealth which is more considerable than that of the duchess of Sevillano, and that he was a richer man than the Count di Romanones, the Spanish ex-premier.

Romagosa's fortune, including money in the banks, bonds, properties in Spain, France, Cuba, Argentine and Chile, amounted to 170,000,000 pesetas (about $30,000,000).

Romagosa had large sums of money and considerable amounts of bonds deposited in London banks, at the Bank of France, and in several Spanish banks. He owned a magnificent house in the Champs Elysees in Paris, which itself is valued at $2,200,000. One shop in the ground floor of this house is alone rented for $10,000 a year.

By his will Romagosa has left his whole fortune to the bishops of Madrid, Barcelona and Buenos Aires. To his wife the miser leaves land properties, which after her death will go to the three bishops in equal parts.

The executors are the bishop of Madrid and the dead man's wife. But the widow has disappeared since her husband's death after going for a few days to Sarria, near Barcelona.

The bishop of Madrid has written to her several letters asking her to come to Madrid to look after the inheritance with him, but she has made no reply.

It is said that the widow is determined to fight the will, but the bishop, it is said, would in this case use his influence to persuade her to drop the case or come to an agreement.

KAISER WANTS PRESIDENT TO END GREAT WAR

Believed That Wilhelm's Hope for Peace While Armies Win Back of New Submarine Policy.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Germany's oft-proclaimed desire for peace while the kaiser's armies are still victorious, to the end that he may be in a position to dictate the terms for cessation of the great war, are said to be behind the surrender to President Wilson in the submarine warfare policy. It is believed that the kaiser, having made his peace with President Wilson, will advance the President's known desire to be mediator in the world's greatest war, Berlin regarding him as the most available man to negotiate for peace. Berlin will at least expect him to force England, as a first step, to a more lenient view in the blockade of German ports.

President the Peace Man.

"In my opinion peace could be achieved at this time only by the influence of the President of the United States."

This is the purport of a personal message which Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, sent to the kaiser two days before the sinking of the Arabic, according to information obtained today from official German sources.

To bring about peace at this time the kaiser needs the aid of President Wilson, head of the foremost neutral power of the world.

Incidentally, it may be said that the ambassador's announcement of the acquiesence of Germany in President Wilson's contentions for the observance of international law, is only a beginning in the campaign launched by Berlin to win the favor of the American people.

The desire of Germany to possess the friendship of the United States will be manifested in many ways in the near future, according to close associates of the German ambassador, who frankly point out that the action of Berlin has removed a serious handicap at a critical moment.

Effect on Balkan Nations.

The disclosure that the kaiser and his ambassador were discussing peace possibilities by wireless two days before the destruction of the Arabic is regarded as significant by the colony of foreign officials here.

The belief is growing that Germany suddenly abandoned its uncompromising attitude toward Washington and adopted a program of conciliation, not because the kaiser feared a nation totally unprepared for war, but because conciliation would further his efforts to achieve two great ends:

Prevention of the Balkan states from entering the struggle on the side of the allies;

Termination of the war with Germany at the high tide of its victories.

It is admitted by official representatives of the allies that the kaiser has been playing masterly world politics in the last fortnight, and that his action averting trouble with the United States undoubtedly has had its effect in the Balkans.

It is pointed out that had there been a rupture of relations between Berlin and Washington, German stock would have gone down and one or more of the Balkan states probably would have been encouraged to take the plunge into the conflict in aid of the allies.

German officials are jubilant over the outcome of the submarine controversy, for they believe that the foreign policy of the United States henceforth will redound to the advantage of the Tenton empires and to the disadvantage of the entente allies.

In the first place, the action of the kaiser in yielding to the United States puts it squarely up to President Wilson to adopt forceful measures to compel Great Britain to cease its violations of international law in the maintenance of the starvation blockade.

The President committed himself to a forceful policy in regard to England in his last note to Berlin. He decided, however, to withhold his note to London pending a settlement of the controversy with Germany. Now the kaiser has removed this bar to aggressive action by the President against Great Britain. If President Wilson carries out his pledge of vigorous action to compel England to abide by international law and succeeds in winning modifications of the blockade, Germany will be the gainer.

Wilson Hopes Well Known.

In the second place, Germany would have much to gain and nothing to lose by accepting mediation proffered at this time. The eagerness of President Wilson to be instrumental in ending the world conflict is well known. He has not offered his services as a mediator since the beginning of the war when all the belligerents politely declined his invitation to settle their differences amicably.

The attitude of the President since that time has been that he would not renew his attempt at mediation unless specifically requested to do so by one or more of the elligerents.

Not a few Washington officials have remarked that the world need not be surprised to learn almost any day that Woodrow Wilson has called upon the belligerents to assemble at the peace council board.

This is exactly what German officials are hoping the President will do. They say they do not doubt that Berlin would accept a proposal of mediation at this time. They believe that the time is ripe for England, France and Russia to follow suit rather than prolong the struggle. The kaiser, by conciliating the administration, has done all in his power to encourage the President to attempt the role of mediator.

To offer mediation is exactly what the chiefs of the Democratic party hope the President will do. They realize that nothing would boom Wilson political stock like a successful effort to end the war.

CLAIM PROOF OF TEUTONIC PLOTS

British Authorities Make Photographs Taken from Prisoner.

New York, Sept. 5.—That James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent, who was detained temporarily by the naval authorities at Falmouth as a suspicious person, had official letters in his possession which bore out the charge of German espionage in this country is charged by the New York World in Sunday morning's issue. The charge is based upon the allegation of The World's correspondent, who says he saw the official papers.

These documents, according to the story, are from German Ambassador Count von Bernstorff to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, another from Austrian Ambassador Dumba to the Austrian Foreign Minister, from Captain von Papen, German military attache at Washington, to Mrs. von Papen, and Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German government's fiscal agent here, to the German government.

Dumba's letter made unqualified contradiction of Count Bernstorff's letter to Secretary of State Lansing concerning "inspired and romantic tales about unrest among workmen." Dumba, in his own handwriting, explained how munition works throughout America could be crippled in the interests of the Teutonic cause. Dumba wrote the letter in New York August 20.

"We can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent," so read the letter, "the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the middle west, which, in the opinion of the German attache, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditures of the money involved." Burian was asked to reply by wireless if he approves of the measures.

The letter was photographed and a copy of it cabled to Secretary of State Lansing.

In addition to his letter to Burian, the Austrian ambassador also is said to have furnished Archibald with a typewritten memorandum, containing detailed information as to how the Bethlehem Steel Works and other munition plants were to be put out of commission.

Von Papen's letter to Mrs. von Papen said in part:

"Our good friend Albert was robbed of a thick portfolio of papers on the elevated road. English Secret Service men, of course, did it. Unfortunately, some very important matters from my report are among the papers, such as the purchase of liquid chlorine, the correspondence with the Bridgeport Projectile Company, as well as documents relating to the purchase of phenol from which explosives are manufactured and the acquisition of Wright's aeroplane patents. I send you also the reply of Albert, in order that you may see how we protect ourselves. This we compounded last night in collaboration."

The Bernstorff letter to Secretary Lansing, concerning The World exposures was written from Cedarhurst August 18. It was a copy of that document, about 3,000 words long, that Archibald was carrying to the German chancellor.

Germany's Demands for Ceasing War Now

New York, Sept. 2.—Information from an authoritative source gives the following as the terms which Germany will demand for peace at the present time:

Erection of an independent kingdom of Poland as a buffer state between Russia and Germany.

Cession of a part if not all of Courland by Russia to Germany.

Provision by Russia for the autonomy of Finland.

Partition of Serbia, between Austria and Bulgaria with possibly a portion of the little kingdom going to Greece.

Cession of the Belgian Congo to Germany as compensation for the evacuation of Belgium.

Cession of African colonial territory to Germany by France as compensation for the evacuation of northern France.

Restoration of African colonies to Germany by Great Britain.

An international agreement on the freedom of the seas guaranteeing private property at sea immune from attack by naval forces.

Abe Martin

CASH FOR WHEAT AND CORN

Elmer Moots has had his auto two years an' has never had an accident. He says he drives jest fast enough to spit good.

Th' hardest thing is t' decide on a parkin' place on a roastin' ear.

LOVE INSURANCE

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By Earl Derr Biggers

CHAPTER IV.

Mr. Trimmer Limbers Up.

At the desk of the De la Pax Mr. Minot learned that for fifteen dollars a day he might board and lodge amid the splendors of that hotel. Gratefully he signed his name. One of the negro boys—who had matched coins for him with the other boy while he registered —led the way to his room.

It proved a long and devious journey. The Hotel de la Pax was a series of afterthoughts on the part of its builders. Up hill and down dale the boy led, through dark passageways, over narrow bridges, until at length they arrived at the door of 389.

"My boy," muttered Minot feelingly, "I congratulate you. Henry M. Stanley in the flower of his youth couldn't have done any better."

"Yes, suh." The boy threw open the door of a narrow cell, at the farther end of which a solitary window admitted the well-known Florida sunshine. Minot stepped over and glanced out. Where the gay courtyard with its green palms waving, its fountain tinkling? Not visible from 389. Instead Minot saw a narrow street, its ancient cobblestones partly obscured by flourishing grass, and bordered by quaint, top-heavy Spanish houses, their plaster walls a hundred colors from the indignities of the years.

"We seem to have strayed over into Spain," he remarked.

The bell-boy giggled.

"Yes, suh. We one block and a half from de hotel office."

"I didn't notice any taxis in the corridors," smiled Minot. "Here—wait a minute." He tossed the boy a coin. "Your fare back home. If you get stranded on the way, telegraph."

The boy departed, and Minot continued to gaze out. Directly across from his window, looking strangely out of place in that dead and buried street, stood a great stone house that bore on its front the sign "Manhattan Club and Grill." On the veranda, flush with the sidewalk and barely fifteen feet away, a huge red-faced man sat deep in slumber.

Many and strange pursuits had claimed the talents of old Tom Stacy, manager of the Manhattan club, ere his advent in San Marco. A too active district attorney had forced the New York police to take a keen interest in his life and works, hence Mr. Stacy's presence on that Florida porch. But such troubles were forgot for the moment. He slumbered peacefully, secure in the knowledge that the real business of the club would not require his attention until darkness fell. His great head fell gradually farther in the direction of his generous waist, and, while there is no authentic evidence to offer, it is safe to assume that he dreamed of Broadway.

Suddenly Mr. Stacy's head took another tilt downward, and his Panama hat slipped off to the veranda floor. To the gaze of Mr. Minot, above, there was revealed a bald pate extensive and gleaming. The habitual smile fled from Minot's face. A feeling of impotent anger filled his soul. For a bald head could recall but one thing—Jephson.

He strode from the window, savagely kicking an innocent suitcase that got in his way. What mean trick was this fate had played him as he entered San Marco? To show to him the one girl in all her glory and sweetness, to thrill him through and through with his discovery—and then to send the girl scurrying off to announce her engagement to anothaer man! Scurvy, he called it. But scurvier still, that it should be the very engagement he had hastened to San Marco to bring to its proper close—"I do," and Mendelssohn.

He sat gloomily down on the bed. What could he do? What save keep his word, given on the seventeenth floor of an office building in New York? No man had yet had reason to question the good faith of a Minot. His dead father, at the beginning of his career, had sacrificed his fortune to keep his word, and gone back with a smile to begin all over again. What could he do?

Nothing, save grit his teeth and see the thing through. He made up his mind to this as he bathed and shaved, and prepared himself for his debut in San Marco. So that, when he finally left the hotel and stepped out into San Sebastian avenue he was cheerful with a dogged, boy-stood-on-the-burning-deck cheerfulness.

A dozen negroes, their smiles reminiscent of tooth powder advertisements, vainly sought to cajole him into their shaky vehicles. With difficulty he avoided their pleas, and strolled down San Marco's main thoroughfare. On every side clever shopkeepers spread the net for the eagle on the dollar. Jewelers' shops flashed, modistes hinted, milliners begged to present their latest creations.

He came presently to a narrow cross street, where humbler merchants catered to the Coney instinct that lurks in even the most affluent of tourists. There gaudy souvenir stores abounded. The ugly and inevitable alligator, fallen from his proud estate to fireside slipper, wallet, cigar case, umbrella stand, photograph album and Lord-knows-what, was headlined in this street. Picture postcards hung in flocks, tintype galleries besought, news stands, soda water fountains and cheap boarding houses stood side by side. And, every few feet, Mr. Minot came upon "The Oldest House in San Marco."

On his way back to the hotel, in front of one of the more dazzling modiste's shops, he saw a limousine drawn up to the curb, and in it Jack Paddock, friend of his college days. Paddock leaped blithely from the machine and grasped Dick Minot by the hand.

"You here?" he cried.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

The BEASTS of TARZAN

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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Continued from First Page.

ton. "I shall not let you die to save me if I can prevent it in any way. Give me your revolver. I can use that, and together we may be able to hold them off until we can find some means of escape.

"It won't work, lady," replied Anderssen. "They would only get us both, and then Ay couldn't do you no good at all. Think of the kid, lady, and what it would be for you both to fall into Rokoff's hands again. For his sake you must do what Ay say. Here, take my rifle and ammunition; you may need them."

He shoved the gun and bandoleer into the shelter beside Jane. Then he was gone.

She watched him as he returned along the path to meet the oncoming safari of the Russian. Presently a turn in the trail hid him from her view.

Her first impulse was to follow, with the rifle she might be of assistance to him, and, further, she could not bear the terrible thought of being left alone at the mercy of the fearful jungle without a single friend to aid her.

She started to crawl from her shelter with the intention of running after Anderssen as fast as she could. As she drew the baby close to her she glanced down into its little face.

How red it was! How unnatural the little thing looked. She raised the cheek to hers. It was fiery hot with fever!

With a little gasp of terror Jane Clayton rose to her feet in the jungle-path. The rifle and bandoleer lay forgotten in the shelter beside her. Anderssen was forgotten, and Rokoff, and her great peril.

All that rioted through her fear-mad brain was the fearful fact that the little, helpless child was stricken with the terrible jungle-fever, and that she was helpless to do aught to allay its sufferings—sufferings that were sure to come during ensuing intervals of partial consciousness.

Her one thought was to find someone who could help her—some woman who had children of her own—and with the thought came recollection of the friendly village of which Anderssen had indicated.

From far behind came the sudden shouting of men, the sound of shots and then silence. She knew that Andwerssen had met the Russian.

A half-hour later she stumbled, exhausted, into a little thatched village. Instantly she was surrounded by men, women and children. Eager, curious, excited natives who plied her with a hundred questions, no one of which she could understand or answer.

All that she could do was to point tearfully at the baby, now wailing piteously in her arms, and repeat over and over, "Fever—fever—fever."

The blacks did not understand her words, but they saw the cause of her trouble, and soon a young woman had pulled her into a hut and, with several others, was doing her poor best to quiet the child and allay its agony.

The witch doctor came and built a little fire before the infant, upon which he boiled some strange concoction in a small earthen pot, making weird passes above it and mumbling strange, monotonous chants. Presently he dipped a zebra's tail into the brew, and, with further mutterings and incantations, sprinkled a few drops of the liquid over the baby's face.

After he had gone, the women sat about and moaned and wailed until Jane thought she should go mad; but, knowing that they were doing it all out of the kindness of their hearts, she endured the frightful waking nightmare of those awful hours in dumb and patient suffering.

It must have been well toward midnight that she became conscious of a sudden commotion in the village. She heard the voices of the natives raised in controversy, but she could not understand the words.

Presently she heard footsteps approaching the hut in which she squatted before a bright fire with the baby on her lap. The little thing lay very still now, its lids half raised, showed the pupils horribly upturned.

Jane Clayton looked into the little face with fear-haunted eyes. It was not her baby—not her flesh and blood—but how close, how dear the tiny, helpless thing had become to her. Her heart, bereft of its own, had gone out to this poor, little, nameless waif and lavished upon it all the love that had been denied her during the long, bitter week of her captivity aboard the Kincaid.

She saw that the end was near and, though she was terrified at contemplation of her loss, she still hoped that it would come quickly now and end the sufferings of the little victim.

The footsteps she had heard without the hut now halted before the door. There was a whispered colloquy, and a momet later M'gwazam, chief of the tribe, entered. She had seen but little of him, as the women had taken her in hand almost as soon as she had entered the village.

M'ganwazam, she now saw, was an evil-appearing savage with every mark of brutal degeneracy writ large upon his bestial countenance. To Jane Clayton he looked more gorilla than human. He tried to converse with her, but without success, and finally he called to someone without.

In answer to his summons another negro entered—a man of very different appearance from 'ganwazam—so different, in fact, that Jane Clayton immediately decided that he was of another tribe. This man acted as interpreter, and almost from the first question that M'ganwazam put to her, Jane felt an intuitive conviction that the savage was attempting to draw information from her for some ulterior motive.

She thought it strange that the fellow should so suddenly have become interested in her plans, and especially in her intended destination when her journey had been interrupted at his village.

Seeing no reason for withholding the information, she told him the truth, but when he asked if she expected to meet her husband at the end of her trip, she shook her head negatively.

Then he told her the purpose of his visit, talking through the interpreter.

"I have just learned," he said, "from some men who live by the side of the great water, that your husband followed you up the Ugambi for several marches, when he was at last set upon by natives and killtd. Therefore I have told you this that you might not waste your time in a long journey if you expected to meet your husband at the end of it; but instead could turn and retrace your steps to the coast."

Jane thanked G'anwazam for his kindness, though her heart was numb with suffering at this new blow. She who had suffered so much was at last beyond reach of the keenest of misery's pangs, for her senses were numbed and calloused.

With bowed head she sat staring with unseeing eyes upon the face of the baby in her lap. M'ganwazam had left the hut. Sometime later she heard a noise at the entrance—another had entered. One of the women sitting opposite her threw a fagot upon the dying embers of the fire between them.

With a sudden flare it burst into renewed flame, lighting up the hut's interior as though by magic.

The flame disclosed to Jane Clayton's horrified gaze that the baby was quite dead. How long it had been so she could not guess.

A choking lump rose to her throat, her head dropped in silent misery upon the little bundle that she had caught suddenly to her breast.

For a moment the silence of the hut was unbroken.

Then the native woman broke into a hideous wail.

A man coughed close before Jane Clayton and spoke her name.

With a start she raised her eyes to look into the sardonic countenance of Nikolas Rokoff.

(To Be Continued.)

THE GARDEN

FALL GARDENS

After the hot summer weather is passed, when the autumn rains have begun one should plan for the fall garden. There are many vegetables that will mature in a short time that are welcome additions to the bill of fare, and some of the pickling and canning stock that we failed to get in the spring or summer can yet be produced.

Cucumbers can be made to produce if planted by the first of September unless a frost comes extremely early. One man had some very fine vines planted this late, and they produced an abundant of pickles that were exceptionally crisp and smooth, of better quality for pickling than those produced during the hot weather.

Fall green beans are just the thing for canning or pickling, as the continued cool weather is less apt to cause them to spoil. The Red Valentine is a favorite variety for fall planting as they come quick, are always tender and stringless, and yield heavily.

Radishes and lettuce are appreciated again, as the hot weather has made their growth difficult and their quality poor. In the fall they are as easily grown as in the spring and as good. A little frost does not hurt them, and they last over a long season. The large varieties of radishes planted late in the summer will make immense roots that can be stored and kept over winter.

Spinach and endive can be sown now and will keep green until late. Kale can also be added to the list, and a good supply of winter greens had whenever the weather permits.

Cabbage set late will make good heads, and it is sometimes much easier to grow it thus, as the worms are not usually so bad as in the spring. Of course you must plant the small pointed-headed varieties if you are planting very late. The large headed sorts may be set out in August or as late as the first of September and will usually make heads, especially if of the medium early sorts.

Turnips do well if sown before the middle of September, though it is better to have them in the ground a month or six weeks earlier. The rutabagas must be planted a month earlier than the turnips. July is about as late as they will succeed.

LATE CELERY

Late celery should have shallow cultivation throughout the month, or as long as it is possible to get through without injuring the stalks. But remember that celery roots feed near the surface, and unless the tillage be shallow it will do more harm than good. If marketing is to begin the last of the month, the celery should be "handled" now. In a week or ten days more earth can be plowed up to the plants. If banked too long, celery will rot in hot weather, and it is best not to bank too much ahead.

SWEET POTATOES

Sweet potatoes are an important crop in many sections. Digging, marketing and storing the crop will be in order the lost of this month or the first of next. Everything should be ready so there will be no delay when work begins. Storage houses should be cleaned and aired, bins made ready, and the heating apparatus put in order. It is highly important to have plenty of lug-boxes or crates in which to handle the potatoes expeditiously. A few days before storing begins, the houses should be fired up and made warm.

BANANA PLANTS

The banana plant has no branches at all. The leaves grow from the main stalk and the blossom and fruit spring from the tip of the stem which bends sharply beneath the weight. The stalk will never bear but one bunch and is cut down in the harvesting. The root, however, will send up repeated stems and thrives over a period of nine to 15 years.

FAMILY FOOD

Crisp, Toothsome and Requires No Cooking.

A little boy down in N. C. asked his mother to write an account of how Grape-Nuts food had helped their family.

She says Grape-Nuts was first brought to her attention in Charlotte, where she visited.

"While I was there I used the food regularly. I gained weight and felt so well that when I returned home I began using Grape-Nuts in the family rgularly.

"My little 18-months-old baby shortly after being weaned was very ill while teething. She was sick nine weeks and we tried everything. She became so emaciated that it was painful to handle her and we thought we were going to lose her. One day a happy thought urged me to try Grape-Nuts soaked in a little warm milk.

"Well, it worked like a charm and she began taking it regularly and improvement set in at once. She grew well and round and fat as fast as possible on Grape-Nuts.

"Sometime ago several of the family were stricken with La Grippe at the same time, and during the worst stages they could not relish anything in the shape of food but Grape-Nuts and oranges, everything else was nauseating.

"We all appreciate what your famous food has done for our family."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some Farmstead reader tell me what use can be made of second growth hickory from two to four inches in diameter? — I. E. C., Clark Mills, Pa.

I would like to learn from some reader of these columns what will kill lice on cucumbers. I have sprayed them with paris green, but it doesn't seem to do them any good. I would like to know also how to kill the wild sweet potato vine. I never let any go to seed but if I pull the vine up it grows again. I have tried to dig the vine out, going down as far as three feet to get the roots out but it always grows again.—M., Indiana.

WARTS

Noticing that M., Virginia, wants a remedy for warts on a cow's teat, I recommend a thorough application of pine tar when the cow is dry. It will remove the wart.—M., Michigan.

To remove a wart from a cow's teat I advise M., Virginia, to use wagon grease.—Z., New York.

EXTERMINATING RATS

G., Virginia.—To get rid of rats sprinkle concentrated lye on the runs where the rats come and you will soon have them exterminated.—J. B. G.

For the benefit of G., Virginia, I will suggest the use of carbolic acid to get rid of rats. We were troubled with rats, but put carbolic on bread and they were soon gone.—Z., New York.

SCALDING VATS

I am sending these plans to make a convenient scalding vat for hogs. Take a two-inch plank, 18 to 20 inches wide and the proper length for the size of hogs to be scalded. Cut one end from the bottom to the top in an oblique line and saw piece of pine flooring as long as you want the width of the vat to be. Be sure the lumber is dry. In order that the vat will hold water, paint the matching good once, let dry and paint again when put together. Put the first board on the top, then the end, then the bottom slope. Paint all joints twice. Good size nails may be driven in the corners and a heavy cement corner put in, making the vat water-tight. Runners may be put on so that you can draw the vat around. One such vat wil do for the neighborhood.—B., New Jersey.

POTATO RULES

Here are some simple rules for getting the most from your potato crop. Plant potatoes only about three inches deep if the land is heavy or rains are frequent. In average soils plant four inches deep; in semi-arid regions five inches, or even more. Prepare a roomy seed bed so as to give plenty of room for the tubers to develop. Never apply stable manure to land on which potatoes are to be planted within a year. Fresh manure seems to promote potato disease.

Opinions differ as to the best ways of seeding. Single eyes will usually return the largest yield of a given amount of seed potatoes used, but the best practical way is to cut a medium-sized potato into about three pieces, each of which has two or three good eyes. Plant one piece in each hill. Do not use small potatoes for seed, as too large a proportion of the crop will be unmarketable.

SEED POTATOES

The prevailing opinion amongst growers regarding the condition the potato crop should be in when harvesting the tubers for seed is that the plants should be dead, or, as it is termed, quite ripe, and that the crop should not be lifted until a fall of rain has occurred. However, experiments for some years past in Great Britain show that seed dug in an immature state, while the plants are quite green, always gives the most satisfactory yield.

THE ORCHARD

RYE AS COVER CROP

The orchard should be sown to a cover crop each fall. About September 1, I plow the orchard and sow rye. Rye not only protects the soil of the orchard, but it furnishes pasturage for about 200 hens during the winter months. Sow as early as possible so the rye will make a good growth before cold weather. It is wise to have the rye at least six inches high during the cold months, so you can cut and feed it to the hens during cold spells, when the hens must be kept up. By early spring the rye often reaches a height of eight or 10 inches, when it is plowed under to add humus to the soil. The ground is immediately seeded to oats, which is given over to the hens when it reaches a height of two inches. No crop is allowed to mature in the orchard.

PICKING APPLES

I use a bag for picking apples that is handy and does not bruise them, says a New Jersey farmer. Take the largest size nose bag for feeding horses and put a strap in place of the rope that goes through to fasten on the horse's head. Put the strap over one shoulder and you can pick apples with both hands from a ladder.

I empty apples which are to be kept for winter into a bag holding about a bushel, and carry them by hand from the orchard to a well-ventilated shed, placing them carefully in slatted barrels. They are kept in this shed until Thanksgiving, when I sort them over, taking out any decayed ones, and placing the sound ones in the cellar in the same barrels. They generally keep well into the spring.

POULTRY

PICKING LAYER

Trap-nest records with many hundred fowls at the Maine station make it possible to say positively that no bird which has been a heavy layer will have bright yellow legs at the end of the laying season. Prof. H. R. Barrows says that "200-egg hens always have white legs at the end of their pullet year." The yellow coloring matter in the legs and skin seems to be used up in coloring the yolks for so many eggs, and thus the skin and legs bleach out nearly white.

It is worth while knowing this when culling the flock in the fall and deciding which pullets to keep over to use as breeders the next year. If the poultryman has no trap-nest records the color of the shanks furnishes him one of the best indications he can have as to the way in which these pullets have laid during their first year of life.

His first selection should always, of course, be on the strength and constitutional vigor, but after having picked out the good, strong, healthy birds he should then choose from among those the ones which show the whitest legs. Poultrymen often make a mistake on this point, frequently practising just the opposite—that is, picking out carefully those which have yellow legs which are the poorest layers in the flock.

FEEDING MOULTERS

Moulting hens should be well fed of nitrogenous and feather-forming foods. The method of starving the hens into a premature moult has been discontinued by the best poultrymen, as it was found that the starving so weakened the hens that many never fully regained their former strength. Linseed meal and sunflower seed are the great feather-forming foods. A good dry mash for moulting hens is composed of two parts bran, one part each of middlings, corn meal, linseed meal and beef scrap. A good grain ration is two parts wheat, and one part each of corn and sunflower seed.

If possible, the hens should be given free range, and grit and charcoal should be kept before them all the time.

A HEN'S USEFULNESS

There is a variety of opinions concerning the age at which a hen outserves her usefulness. That is, the age at which she will no longer lay enough eggs to make a profit. Many carry their hens through but one laying season, disposing of their old hens each fall. While this may be a good plan to follow with the heavier breeds which put on an excessive amount of flesh, during their second year, and thus become poor layers, there is a growing belief that hens of the lighter weights, Leghorns, Anconas, Hamburgs, etc., can be profitably kept for three or four years. Indeed, it is the experience of many that fowls of these lighter breeds, lay as well, if not better during their second year than they do the first year.

It certainly is a lot of bother and expense to renew a flock of hens each year, especially where one handles a large flock. One writer believes that many hens find their way to the market that would still yield a good profit, if retained on the farm as layers. In sending hens to market other factors should be considered as well as age. It often happens that hens of all breeds that lay well the first year, make indifferent layers the second year. It may be that these hens are predisposed to become fat, or it may be that their constitutions become weakened because of the drain that resulted from the heavy work of the first year. Whatever the cause, the poor layers should be marketed as soon as discovered.

A neighbor of the writer's keeps about 300 hens. Some of these hens are about four years old, and are yet making good as layers. This man believes in the principle of culling all the time. Whenever he sees a hen that shows indications that her days of usefulness are about over, she is picked up and placed in the fattening pen. All hens that bag greatly behind, indicating a fatty condition, hens that appear lazy, have pale, shriveled combs are disposed of, regardless of age. This man raises about 150 pullets each year, which number is required to keep his flock up to 300.

A farmer should know to a certainty the age of his hens. This can only be determined by a marking system. A good system of marking is what is known as "web" marking. A small hole is punched in the web between the toes when the chick is very young. This hole never grows up and increases in size as the chick grows larger. Any number of markings can be made and for this reason the writer believes that this system is superior to marking with leg bands, for the reason that unnumbered leg bands can record but two readings.

LIVE STOCK

SPRAY FOR FLIES

Sometimes a fine spray of pure kerosene is very effective in knocking off flies. This spray should not be heavy enough to penetrate the hair, or it will blister the skin. Another spray is made by the use of ordinary coal tar dip or creosote two parts, mineral oil four parts, water ten parts. This is usually put on with a brush or sponge.

Of the mixtures classed as "repellants," the following is supposed to be very good: One gallon fish or whale oil; one pint coal oil; two ounces crude carbolic acid. A little melted resin is supposed to make these mixtures stick to the hair a little better. Another remedy suggested is 10 parts lard or axle grease to one part of pine tar. Such mixtures are usually disagreeable to apply, and the bad odor is generally a greater nuisance than the presence of flies.

Fly preventives have been tested thoroughly at several different experiment stations with dairy cows, and no particular benefits have ever been shown from their use. The principal advantage of light sprays is that they drive the flies away during milking time. These have to be applied every day and do not keep the flies off for very long. The repellent mixtures are usually applied twice a week, and will keep flies off from two to four days.—C. I. Bray, Colorado Agricultural College.

FEEDING STOCK

There is a great deal of feed wasted on the average farm each year, but so little is lost at a time that you seldom notice it. If you would take the time to count up what is knocked out of the troughs by the animals and trampled under foot in one month's time you would be so surprised at the large quantity that you would all take steps to be more careful in the future.

One of the most common ways of wasting feed is to feed it upon the ground when the surface is wet or soft. Feed scattered about in this fashion will soon be tramped upon and buried under the mud. Pigs, especially, are wasteful of feed given to them in this way, but many feeders have realized the loss and have prevented it by building concrete feeding floors which will not only pay their cost in the feed they save in a few years, but enable the quarters to be kept in a more sanitary condition.

Feed may be wasted when it is fed in the mangers in excess of the animal's needs. This is a loss that is easily preventable, for the feeder if he is observing will know just how much the animal will eat up clean.

There is often danger of overfeeding animals to the extent that so much material is taken into the system that some of it is not properly assimilated or wasted. There is a wide difference in animals in the manner of consuming feed. Some will stop when the stomach is full and wait until there is a call due to the needs of the body for more feed, while others will not wait, but seem to delight in continually eating or nibbling at their food. Many horses have this latter charactertistic and it acts as a detriment to the well being of the animal.

If the horse continues to eat after the stomach has been filled, the material already in the stomach will be forced on into the intestines before digestion has been completed. The feed will in this way not only be wasted, but some of the energies of the body will be taxed to dispose of the excessive amount and the horse will be injured instead of being benefited by the good intentions of the feeder. The practice of feeding large quantities of rough feed, as dry or musty hay or fodder, should be strictly guarded against, as it produces the condition that usually results in indigestion and in the end may bring on heaves.

THE DAIRY

DAIRYING PAYS

Dairy farming has paid, it is paying and it will pay. Dairy farming has lost, is losing and it will lose; it all depends on the man, and dairy farming is no different in this respect than any other business. The man is the important factor. In other words, the man makes the business. I am satisfied, says one writer, a lot of men are losing money with cows today and I as satisfied a lot of them are doing well. Some are making a fair thing of it, while some are deriving a splendid income.

The right kind of a man will have profitable cows. The kind of breed does not matter so much. There are good and poor cows in all breeds, but the good business man will weed out the poor of any breed and keep the good.

The right kind of a man will feed his cows liberally of economically produced feed and he will have a silo. He will care for them properly and breed them properly, and gradually improve his herd year by year, and there seems to be no limit to this, at least the limit has not been reached as yet.

The milking machine is proving to be a success, but it must be properly handled. Anyone who cannot succeed in getting his own cows properly milked by hand should try the milking machine.

Hogs are a proper auxiliary of butter making. In no way can the byproducts be used to better advantage.

Selling butter to private customers is almost a business by itself. You must have the market close to hand and you must be able to manufacture gilt edged butter and give proper delivery and be a salesman besides. Really, furnishing butter to private customers might be separated from dairy farming. It is a separate business, but one man can handle both.

MONEY-MAKING BUTTER

Everybody can make butter that brings money, but everybody does not, simply because all do not live up to a few plain, yet very important points. Here are some of them.

Getting the cream is fun compared to ripening it right. To ripen properly, cream ought to be cooled after it comes from the milk till about the time it is to be churned, and then ripened fast. Bring it to 65 degrees, keep it there till it has a sharp acid flavor, then hustle it into the churn.

Often you think the quicker you can do the churning the better it is. You do not like to churn, anyhow. But there is such a thing as being in too big a hurry. It takes time to churn right. So just mosey along; keep the churn jogging, but give the cream a chance to tumble from end to end with every revolution. It is the concussion that knocks the butter out of the cream.

To do the best work with the churn, do not have too much cream in at a time. A churn that is too full does not get all the butter out of the cream. So you lose, and lose heavily. No churn ought to be more than half full—less would be better.

And then, keep your hands off butter you hope will bring the gold. Handle it with the ladle.

Wash good and clean—then your butter will keep longer.

Pack in jars that are spick and span, and there is no reason why you should not bring home a good bit of money every time you take butter to town.

FARM BRIEFS

Short time leases mean soil depletion, rundown farms, dissatisfied farm owners and renters.

It is sure business suicide to misrepresent, even in the slightest detail, in selling pure-bred live stock.

When thin steers outsell fat ones in the yards, be careful about borrowing money to buy feeders.

Keep the ferns in a cool, moist, shady place. It may be well to repot them, or at least change part of the soil.

The California poppy makes a fine annual for a bright sunny place. It now comes in several shades of white, orange and red.

Celery may be blanched by means of boards, paper or drain tile. Earth is likely to cause decay if applied when the soil or foliage is wet.

Good care of good cows, a properly balanced ration, including liberad use of corn silage and comfortable quarters, insure satisfactory returns.

Now that kafir, milo, and better farming is building up a feeding industry in the southwest, what are the northern and eastern farmers going to do for feeders and stockers?

Although one-inch lengths are most favored by those who run silo-filling rigs, you can make a more palatable silage and get more corn in the silo by cutting it into one-half inch lengths.

Concentrated lye scattered in the runs of rats and mice will kill them or drive them away. It is an excellent thing to put where the rodents will have to dig in it they carry out their digging program.

Any grove of trees make a good windbreak, but evergreens are twice as good as any other—when you get them high enough. And what is so pretty as a grove of evergreens about a farm home in winter?

Don't pay anything for any fertilizers supposed to contain radium. At the University of Illinois it was applied on different plots at a cost of $1, $10 and $100, respectively, to land planted to corn and soy beans.

Now is a good time to go over the fence corners and unused yards with a scythe and remove the burdock and other weeds that have found a home there. It will reduce the weed crop next year and make the place look better.

The presence of worms in a sheep is shown by thinness of flesh, a dull look, a tendency to drag behind the rest of the flock, harsh, dry wool, and the eating of an unusual amount of dirt. Flockmasters should watch for these symptoms.

In making a concrete floor for the poultry house or cellar, have the earth as firm as the natural condition, tamp it if you please, spread two inches of coarse sand, wet it down and apply the concrete while wet three-fourths inch thick. It will hold for all purposes except driving on.

At the Ontario station, 100 pounds of meal, when fed to 40-pound pigs, proved equal to 406.9 pounds of skim milk and to from 37.6 to 48.5 pounds of tankage, depending upon the grade used. The skim milk was fed in the proportion of about one and a half pounds to one pound of meal, the tankage one pound to about six pounds of meal.

Plowing gives better results than disking for the storage of moisture, according to Nebraska experiments. When heavy rains fall the moisture content of plowed land increases more than in disked land. Disking right behind the binder is strongly advised where plowing cannot be done and is advised in a soil that is likely to blow.

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Galvanized Fence Wire $1.13 Per 100 Lbs. Smooth galvanized wire. A handy and positive necessity about the farm. Suitable for fences, stay wires, grape vines and all purposes for which wire is generally used. Put up in rolls of irregular lengths ranging from 50 to 250 feet. This low price is for 100 pounds of our No. 9 gauge, the standard size mostly in demand. We have every desired size in this lot at proportionately low prices. Order by lot No. P-37. Galvanized Staples 2c per lb.

Barbed Wire Less Than 2c Per Rod New Galvanized Heavy weight barbed wire, put up on reels of about 100 lbs. 2 point barbs. Strong and well made for long service. Price per 100 lbs., $1.95. Order by lot No. P-35. Galvanized Barbed Wire, light weight, first grade and best made, put up exactly 80 rods to the reel. 2 point barbs. Price per reel. $1.55. Order by lot No. P-36. Best quality Barbed Wire per 100 lbs., $2.25. Order lot No. P-12.

Rumely Cream Separator $29.50 Think of it! Only $29.50 for a "RUMELY" 500-lb.! The patented distributing blades make this the best disc Separator made. Capacity 500 lbs., skims a gallon per minute. Good for twenty years—quiet, smooth-running; no delicate mechanism; simple, strong, interchangeable parts, always easily obtained. Skims closely—thick or thin cream, as desired; no loss of butter fat. Guaranteed perfect—brand new—satisfactory; order Lot No. 36P1101—$29.50. Get our offers on larger sizes at lowest Rumely Special Bargain Sale Prices.

Rumely—Olds Gasoline Engines 3 H.P. $45 Lot No. 36P1121. Positively the greatest engine values ever offered. Here's your chance to own a famous RUMELY-OLDS Gasoline Engine for a mere fraction of its real worth. For 30 years the "OLDS" has ranked with the best made. It has no superior for power, simplicity, reliability, ease of operation, durability and fuel economy. Repairs cost little or nothing. Parts easily obtainable. NEVER BEFORE SUCH AN OFFER BY US. We believe in truthful advertising. We have built our success on truthful statements. An army of satisfied customers know it! So when we say to our Farm Friends: "Here and now is the greatest farm engine bargain we ever offered, or you ever heard of," every Farmer is bound to take notice of our words. A BIG SAVING ON THE RIGHT ENGINE. Now's the time—here's the place to buy that engine you've had in mind. No matter what your needs, we can save you a wad of money. All Sizes—1 1-2 to 65 H.P., stationary, portable, direct connected with pumps, hoisting and sawing outfits, etc. Genuine Rumely-Olds Engines, remember! Brand new, guaranteed perfect, for quick shipment direct to you. Get our amazingly low prices, full descriptions, etc., NOW!

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Rumely Feed Mills $11 8 In. This 8-inch Rumely Mill—weight 325 lbs.—is the greatest value ever offered at $11.00. Simply can't be beat for sturdiness, ease of operation and economy. Few parts. Special burrs a feature for grinding cob corn and small grains, coarse, medium or fine. Six-inch mill for shelled corn at $5.50; 10 and 12-inch sizes, proportionately low prices. Send for Bargain offers. Order by Lot No. 36P1235, 8-in., $11.00.

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DEMOCRATS BALK OVER GARRISON DEFENSE PLANS

President Delays Accepting War Secretary's Estimates, Following Conference With Leaders.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Secretary of War Garrison's plan for constructing a regular army of 200,000 men and a total war-strength army of 600,000 men, has apparently met with a setback. The plan, it was learned today, was embodied in a long letter sent to the President for his approval two weeks ago.

The recent visits of Senator Kern of Indiana and Representative Claude Kitchen of North Carolina, to the White House, are said to have caused the delay in the acceptance of the plan by President Wilson.

May Have to Change Plan.

Kern and Kitchen are, respectively, the Democratic leaders in senate and house, and it is believed that they served notice on President Wilson that the Democrats in congress will stand for no such program of army preparedness as Secretary Garrison has proposed. It is believed that, prior to these visits, President Wilson had about decided to approve the plan of his cabinet officer.

The delay in the President's decision is causing much apprehension among the chief officers of the army, who collaborated with the secretary of war in the preparation of the plan. The plan represents the best advice in the war department, and it has every officer enthusiastically behind it, as representing their notion of what constitutes adequate preparedness to meet an enemy on land.

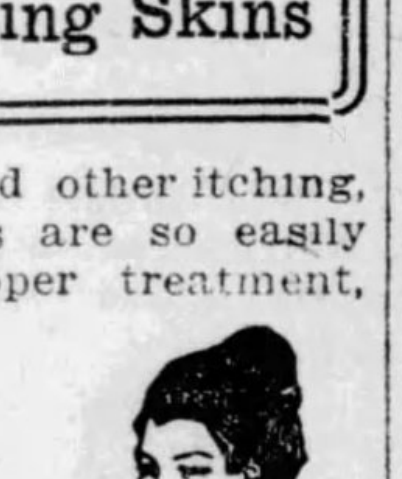
Plans Go Awry.

It has been the plan for President Wilson to approve the Garrison letter and then make it public, in order that the public might have time to criticise it and make up its mind about the scheme of army improvement before congress should meet. Then, if the plan met with general approval, so much pressure would be put on members of house and senate to support the plan that its adoption would be assured.

Senator Kern and Representative Kitchen are evidently trying to smother the plan and keep the country in ignorance of any proposed methods of increasing the strength and efficiency of the army. Both men declared themselves this week as opposed to any increase in army and navy expenditures. They are practical politicians and they realize any great increase in war expenditures means an upward revision of the tariff, or some other device for increasing the public revenue.

With appropriations that are now starving the army and reducing the navy to the size of a second-class power, the Democratic administration is gradually piling up a deficit in the treasury. It is conceded that Garrison's plan, if carried out, will increase army appropriations alone $100,000,000 a year, and the navy is planning at least that much additional expenditure this year.

Kern and Kitchen do not want the tariff and other traditional Democratic policies injured by the new cry for adequate military and naval protection, and it is becoming evident that they will fight the new program for which the administration is expected to stand.



What to Do for Itching Skins

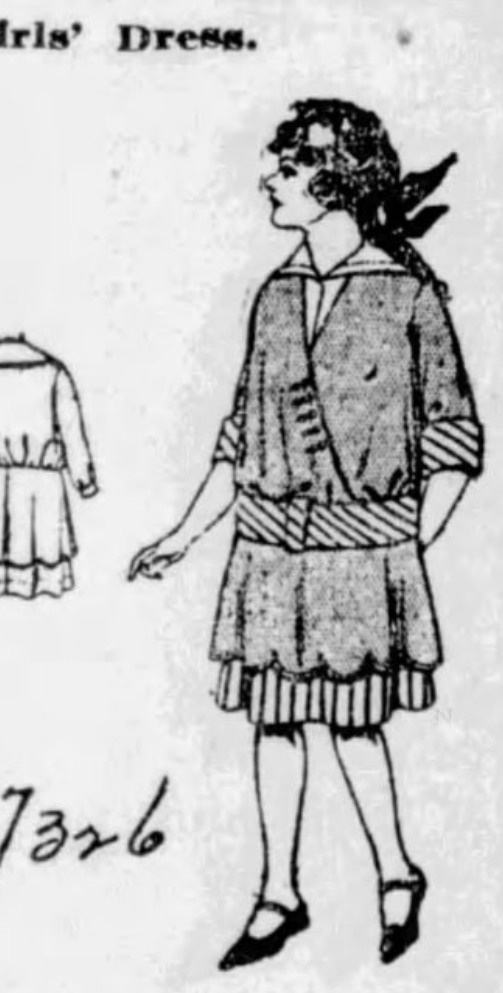
Eczema, ringworm and other itching, burning skin eruptions are so easily made worse by improper treatment, that one has to be very careful. There is one method, however, that you need not hesitate to use, even on a baby's tender skin—that is, the resinol treatment. Resinol is the prescription of a Baltimore doctor, put up in the form of resinol ointment and resinol soap. This proved so remarkably successful, that thousands of other physicians have prescribed it constantly for 20 years. Resinol stops itching instantly, and almost always heals the eruption quickly and at little cost. Resinol ointment and resinol soap can be bought at any druggist', and are not at all expensive.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

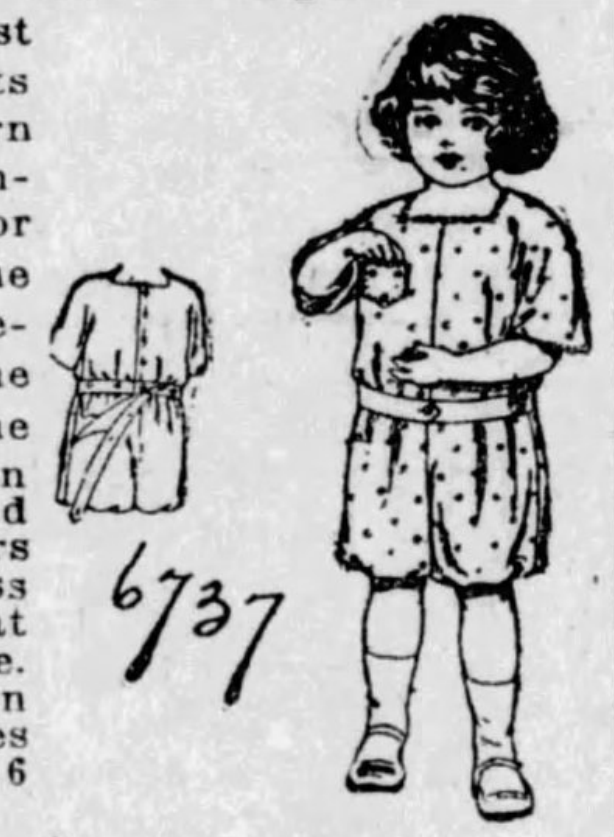
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7326—Girls' Dress.



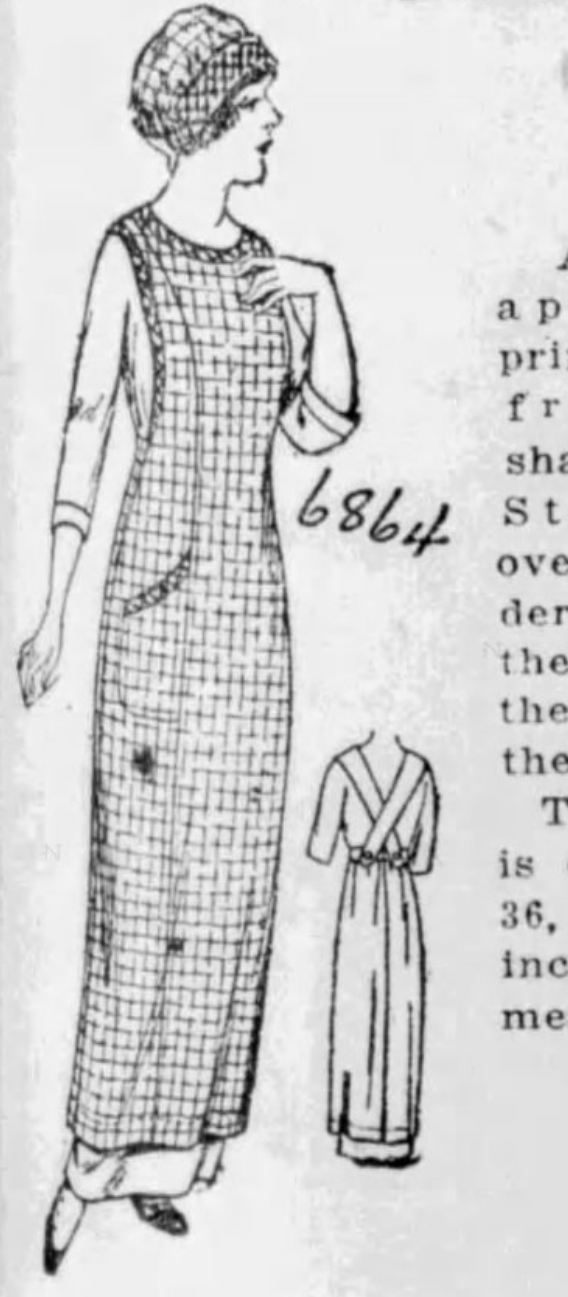
This dainty frock has a plain blouse with surplice closing in front and with a small chemisette and a large collar trimming the neck. These may be omitted. Sleeves may be made short or long. The skirt is straight at both edges and is nearly covered by the little tunic, which is of circular cut and which may have plain or scalloped edges. In using two materials for this frock one of them may well be silk of contrasting color. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

6737—Child's Rompers.



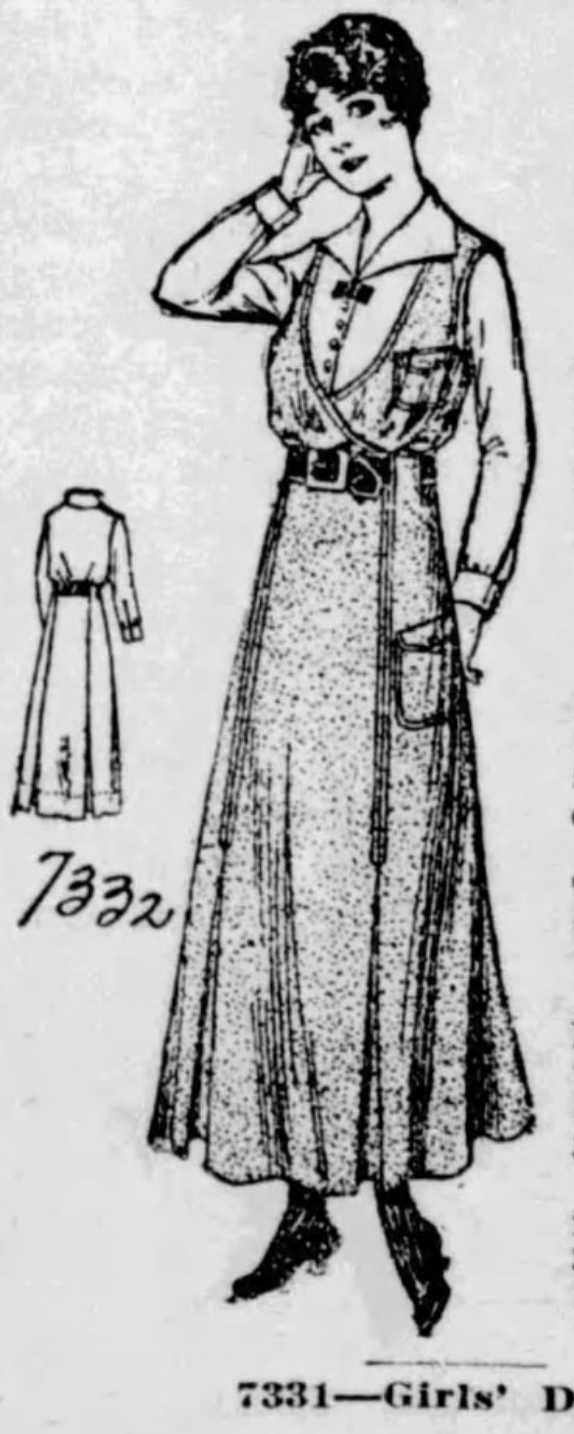
This simplest of garments may be worn over the underwear or with only the flannels beneath it. The closing of the waist is in the back and the trousers button across the back at the waist line. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

6864—Ladies' Apron and Cap.



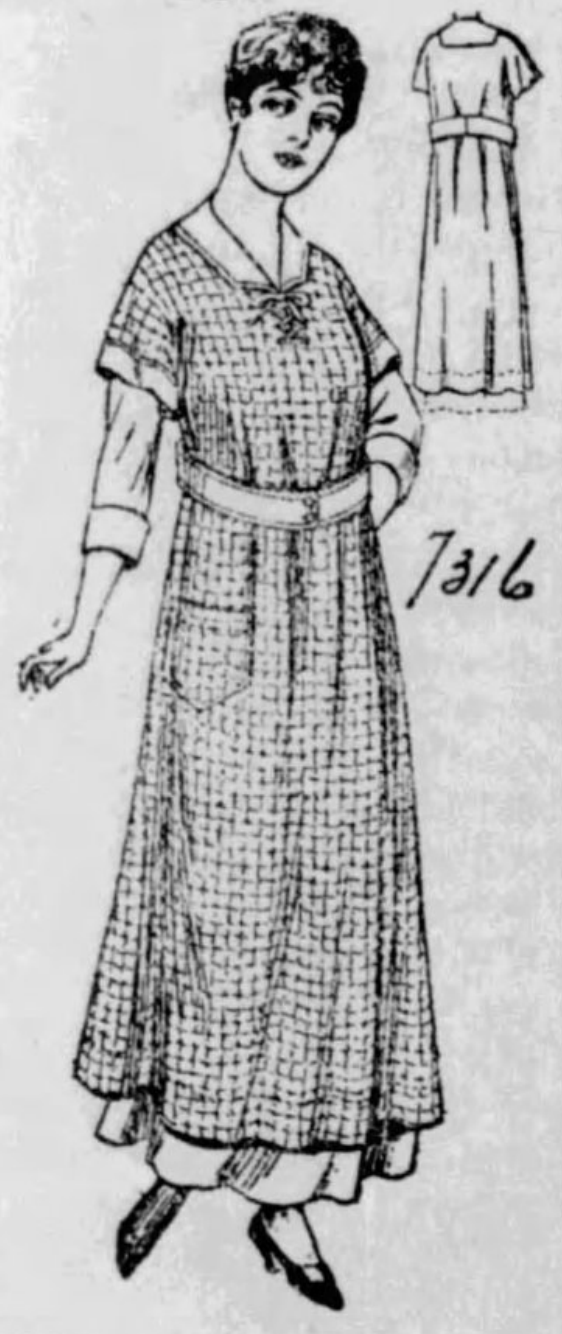
A practical apron with princess panel front and shaped sides. Straps pass over the shoulders and hold the apron at the waist in the back. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

7332—Ladies' Dress.



This practical frock has a guimpe or underwaist made in regulation style with wide collar and long shirt sleeves. Over this is the blouse, cut in a deep U in front and sleeveless. The skirt has four gores with a small reversed pleat at the lower end of each seam and with or without the patch pocket. The effect is that of four large box pleats. The lower edge in the medium size measures 3¾ yds. long. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

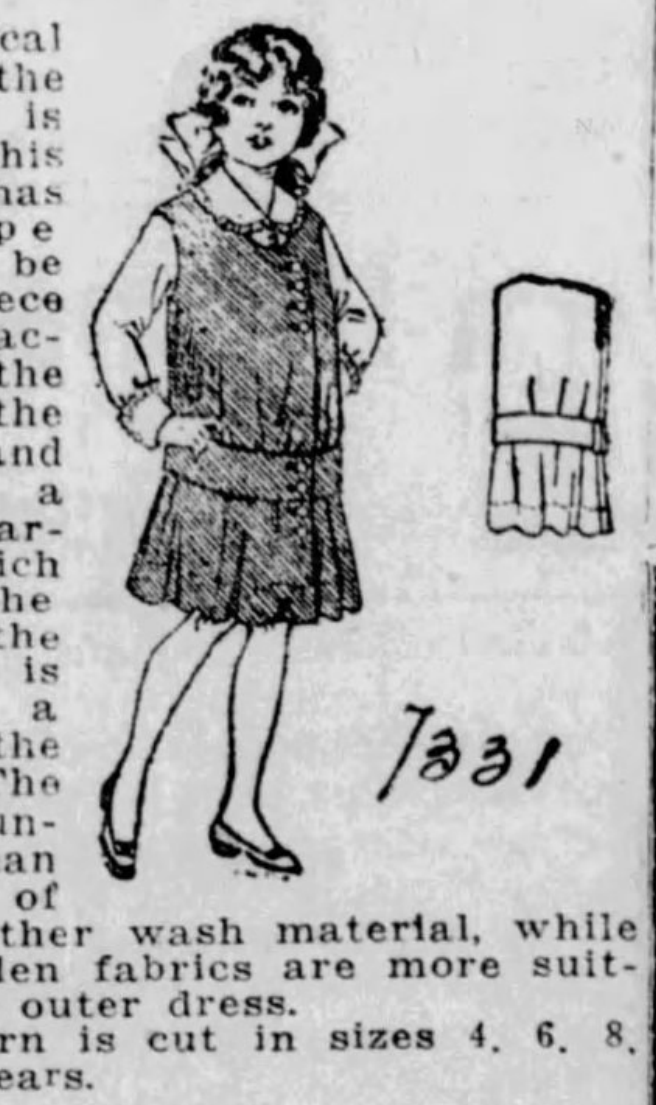
7316—Ladies' Apron.



This apron, which belongs to the bungalow class, is made to slip on over the head. It hangs in straight lines from shoulder to hem and has short sleeves cut in one with the front and back of the garment. At the open neck is a smart, square collar and there is a narrow belt at the waist. There is also a small pocket. Gingham, crinkled crepe materials and brilliantine are liked for these aprons.

The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

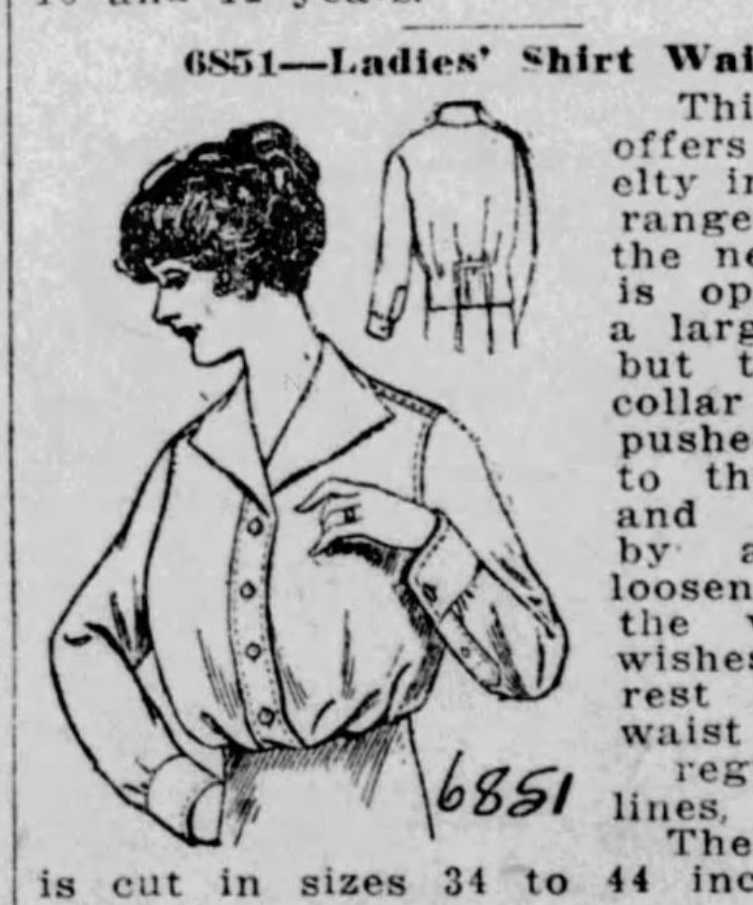
7331—Girls' Dress.



A practical frock for the school girl is shown in this model. It has a guimpe which may be in one piece or in two, according to the width of the material and over this a sacque garment which closes at the side of the front and is belted in a trifle at the waistline. The guimpe or underwaist can be made of batiste or other wash material, while silk or woolen fabrics are more suitable for the outer dress.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

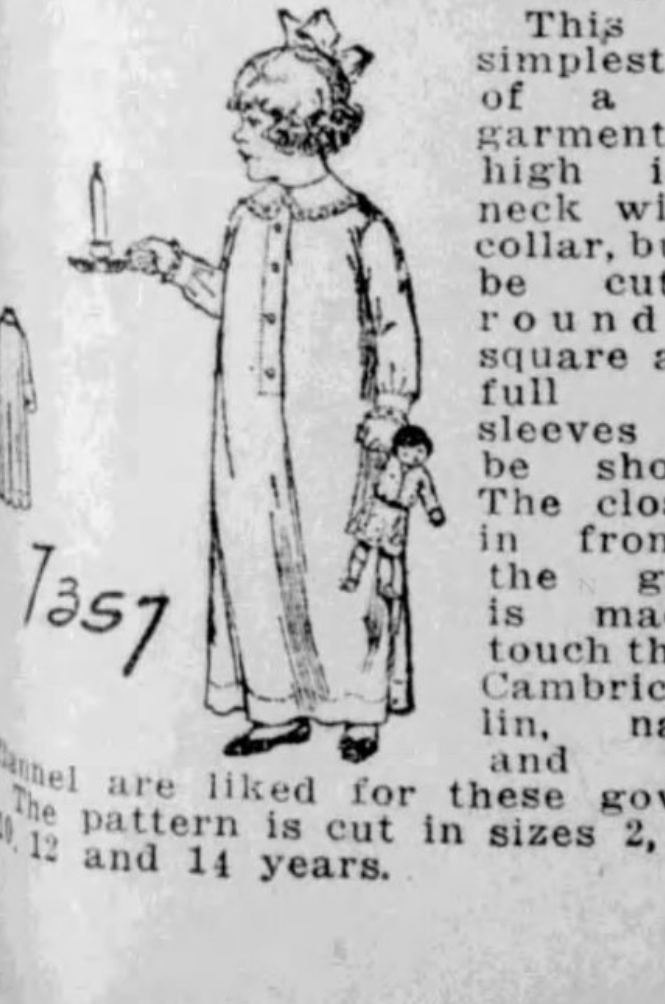
6851—Ladies' Shirt Waist.



This waist offers a novelty in the arrangement of the neck. This is open, with a large collar, but the same collar may be pushed close to the throat and held up by a strap, loosened when the wearer wishes. The rest of the waist is on regulation lines.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7357—Child's Sacque Nightgown.



This is the simplest form of a simple garment. It is high in the neck with flat collar, but may be cut out round or square and the full length sleeves may be shortened. The closing is in front and the garment is made to touch the floor. Cambric, muslin, nainsook and outing flannel are liked for these gowns. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

PREVENTING LOCKJAW

It has been found that a number of viruses are taken up by charcoal so rapidly that they lose their toxic properties for the tissues. Berlin specialists are now experimenting to see whether lockjaw cannot be warded off by the simple expedient of applying charcoal to the infected wound.

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If So Cuticura Will Help You

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing purer, sweeter or more effective at any price.

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125,000 IN NAVY LATEST U. S. PLAN

Assistant Secretary Plans to Use Yachtsmen and Power Boaters.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Publication of President Wilson's letters to Secretaries Garrison and Daniels calling upon them to prepare for him definite programs for strengthening the army and navy, brought the question of national defense to the front again today.

Another angle to the question of national defense is the announcement by Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the navy department of plans for building up an adequate national naval reserve in addition to the existing state militia and the regular service created by the last congress through mobilization of yachtsmen and power boat owners and their craft with navy reserve ships in a training squadron.

In army and navy circles today the nature of the recommendations the President will make as a result of conferences he plans to hold soon with Secretaries Garrison and Daniels and others was awaited with keen interest. This can only be determined, the President says, after further study of the subject.

The President's letter, although written last month, has just been made public. In it he asked Secretaries Garrison and Daniels to get the advice of departmental experts and submit plans formulated in very definite terms.

Pursuant to this request the two secretaries have about finished their reports. They will shortly be laid before the President, after which he will confer with the heads of the congressional military and naval affairs committee.

The letters are dated July 21, the day when the President approved the last American note to Germany declaring that the repetition of the Lusitania tragedy would be regarded as "a deliberately unfriendly act."

Simultaneously with the publication of the President's letters, the navy department made public the plans for the organization of a national naval reserve.

Under these plans it is expected to obtain the service of not less than 50,000 for the national naval reserve. This is to be exclusive of the naval militia of the various states. With the militia, the national naval reserve and the force of the regular navy, it is expected that about 125,000 men will be available for naval service in the event of war, as follows:

1. Regular navy, present strength, including marine corps, 61,500.
2. Estimated increase in enlisted force by coming session of congress, 6,500.
3. Present strength naval militia, 7,000.
4. Proposed national naval reserve, 50,000.

This Gold Plated Pendant set with two sparkling similitude Diamonds and regular length Chain and this lovely Gold Plated Elite Bracelet (opens to fit wrist) and these 4 guaranteed Gold Plated Rings

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6 pound Feather Pillows $1.00 per pair. New, Clean, Odorless, Sanitary and Dustless Feathers. Best Ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful FREE OFFER. Agents wanted.

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Lord Reading British Financial Envoy to U. S.

LORD READING

—Photo by American Press Asso.

Although the names of the British envoys to be sent to America by Great Britain to adjust the financial relations of the two countries were withheld for a time by London, it was asserted that Lord Reading, lord chief justice, would be one of the men sent. Lord Reading, who was known formerly as Sir Rufus Isaacs, was raised to the peerage recently.

DANIELS NOW FOR BIG NAVY

Indorses 40 Battleships for First Line and Huge Fleet of Divers.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels, on his return to Washington yesterday, announced that he expects to see President Wilson early next week, at which time he will submit to the President the preliminary report of the navy's general board.

In making this announcement the secretary practically admitted that the general board has converted him to its views. Last year he declined to endorse them. Secretary Daniels said that he greatly desires such improvement in the navy as is necessary to make it second to none in efficiency.

The secretary declined to say he believes the United States should attempt to outstrip other countries in the building of a great navy, but he intimated that he favors material increases in the fighting force of this country immediately and a progressive building program for the next few years.

For Forty Battleships.

Secretary Daniels shed some light on the forthcoming report of the general board. He stated that the board still believes that the United States should have at least 40 battleships of the first line by 1919. To obtain this number it would be necessary to build at least four a year.

He also stated that the general board favors the construction of battle cruisers. The board has not yet determined the relation which is to be created between speed and armament. Its recommendations on this question will be submitted before congress convenes, however. Tests are now being made for the purpose of defining the board's views.

The board favors the continued construction of both coast defense and seagoing submarines, but it heartily disapproves of the effort of numerous "small navy" congressmen to insist upon the construction of submarines to the exclusion of battleships and battle cruisers.

That the board's recommendations will be made with the view of having this country enter upon a great period of naval construction is believed in official circles here.

According to the views of the board, the nations engaged in the present European war will not be in a fiancial position to carry on extensive naval programs after the war ends. The United States, which has slipped back in the international rating during the last few years, will thus be given an opportunity to make up the ground lost, if congress can be persuaded to accept the board's views, which probably will be concurred in by Secretary Daniels.

ESTABLISHES PLUNGER BASE

Washington, Sept. 4.—The first actual submarine base to be established on the Atlantic coast will be located at New London, Conn. Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced today that work would be started at once on establishing a station there. Capt Albert W. Grant will have charge of the base.

Heretofore, submarines on the Atlantic coast have operated out of the various navy yards.

Buy Engines Cheaper

Every one who has thought of buying a gasoline or kerosene engine should write to Ed. H. Witte of the Witte Engine Works, at the factory, 2612 Oakland avenue, Kansas City, Mo., or the factory branch at 261 Empire building, Pitsburgh, Pa., asking for his latest offer on WITTE engines.

Witte's new catalog fully explains his plan of selling direct to engine users from his factory and factory branch. His new price is less than $17.50 per horsepower, for all his sizes of stationary engines, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 horsepower; less than $22 per horsepower for all sizes of portable engines, and special low prices on complete engine saw-rig outfits. These low prices are made possible by saving to customers the entire jobbers' and dealers' selling expenses and profits, which must be charged for in dealer-sold engines, and by the improved manufacturing facilities in the newly enlarged and re-equipped six-acre WITTE factory.

ED. H. WITTE, who announces new price of less than $17.50 per horsepower for all sizes of his famous WITTE engines.

Every WITTE engine carries a liberal five-year guarantee for durability and efficiency, and is sold subject to return, if found not fully up to all representations and claims. The WITTE is one of the three oldest gasoline engines on the market and it is the only one in America which has been made continuously by the same man, since the start, over 28 years ago. The annual sales now run well up into the thousands, the engines going to all parts of the country, largely on the recommendations given by old customers.

By all means, every intending engine buyer should get Witte's catalog and latest offer before arranging to try any kind of engine. Besides giving the new low prices, the catalog shows how the fuel consumption is so much less per horsepower with the WITTE engine and also how the engine, by its fewness of parts, is easy to understand, easy to start without cranking and durable to the extreme limit of finest materials and workmanship. Simply send your name and address, if interested, to Witte's nearest office as given above, and you will get your reply by return mail.—Advt.

U. S. ANGERED AT BRITISH DELAY

Page is Instructed to Find Out What Cargoes Are to Be Released.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The state department is having difficulty in reaching an understanding with Great Britain as to what cargoes are to be let through to this country in connection with the concessions recently announced unofficially by the embassy here.

Promises of relief have been met with contradictions in London that have angered the officials here. As a result, rather peremptory instructions have been sent Ambassador Page in London. He has been directed to ask the foreign office just how this government may continue unofficially to work for the release of the immensely valuable cargoes that are now held up in Scandinavian, British and Holland ports. He has been requested to make it plain this government cannot take any official action which would seem to recognize in the slightest degree the British order-in-council and blockade, but that it can continue only its unofficial parleys through the state department trade advisers.

The pressure on the White House and the state department for relief by the importers whose goods are detained is becoming almost intolerable. Hundreds of letters and telegrams are being received from men who are facing financial ruin because they cannot meet their contracts. In Rotterdam, the trade advisers say, there has accumulated $150,000,000 worth of American owned goods, which cannot be shipped because the British permission that it shall have uninterrupted passage cannot be obtained. In addition, there are large quantities of merchandise in Germany that were contracted for many months ago.

CARRANZA WINS DIPLOMATIC TILT

Forces Answer as to Real Backers of Pacification Plan.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The United States government has admitted to General Venustiano Carranza that its plan and that of the South American diplomats in suggesting the Mexican peace conferences has the official sanction of all the governments concerned. Secretary of State Lansing said today a message to this effect has been prepared for transmission to Carranza at Mexico City.

Representatives of Carranza in Washington this afternoon said that in forcing his reply to his demand that the signers of the appeal to the Mexican factional leaders go on record as to whether they acted by authority, the first chief has scored a decidedly important diplomatic victory. In consequence, they say, General Carranza now will reply directly to the invitation to participate in the peace conference.

According to persons closely associated with the Carranza movement, Carranza's reply, which probably will reach Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American diplomats early next week, will include the following conclusions:

First—That Carranza appreciates fully the friendly spirit in which the invitation was extended.

Second—That he also realizes that the statement that there was no intention of interfering with the internal affairs of Mexico meant exactly what it said.

Third—That appreciating all this, the first chief must call to the attention of the conferees that at the very outset they asked him to deal with rebels, something which he cannot do.

Fourth—That the United States and the South American republics must recognize that whatever freedom of institution they now enjoy has come entirely from their protection of the sacred rights of a country to adjust its own internal affairs.

Fifth—That the United States especially must appreciate that the present situation, so far as Carranza is concerned, is about parallel with what would have existed in March, 1865, if the European powers had demanded that the United States treat with the confederacy in order that these powers might get cotton, which was badly needed. Such a suggestion, Carranza is expected to say, was rejected by President Lincoln when it was made by his own fellow-citizens.

The Carranza adherents here point out that Gen. Carranza probably will make his rejection of the peace conference very friendly in tone. They say he may now abandon a demand for immediate recognition on his own behalf, simply pointing out that he dominates a large section of Mexico.

CAN'T IDENTIFY MEN LOST IN SUBMARINE

Only One Body in Condition to Be Known.

By the Associated Press.

Honolulu, Sept. 1.—Naval officers in charge of the wrecked United States submarine, F-4, indicated today that there was scant hope of establishing the identities of the 21 remaining bodies still held in the aft-compartment of the vessel.

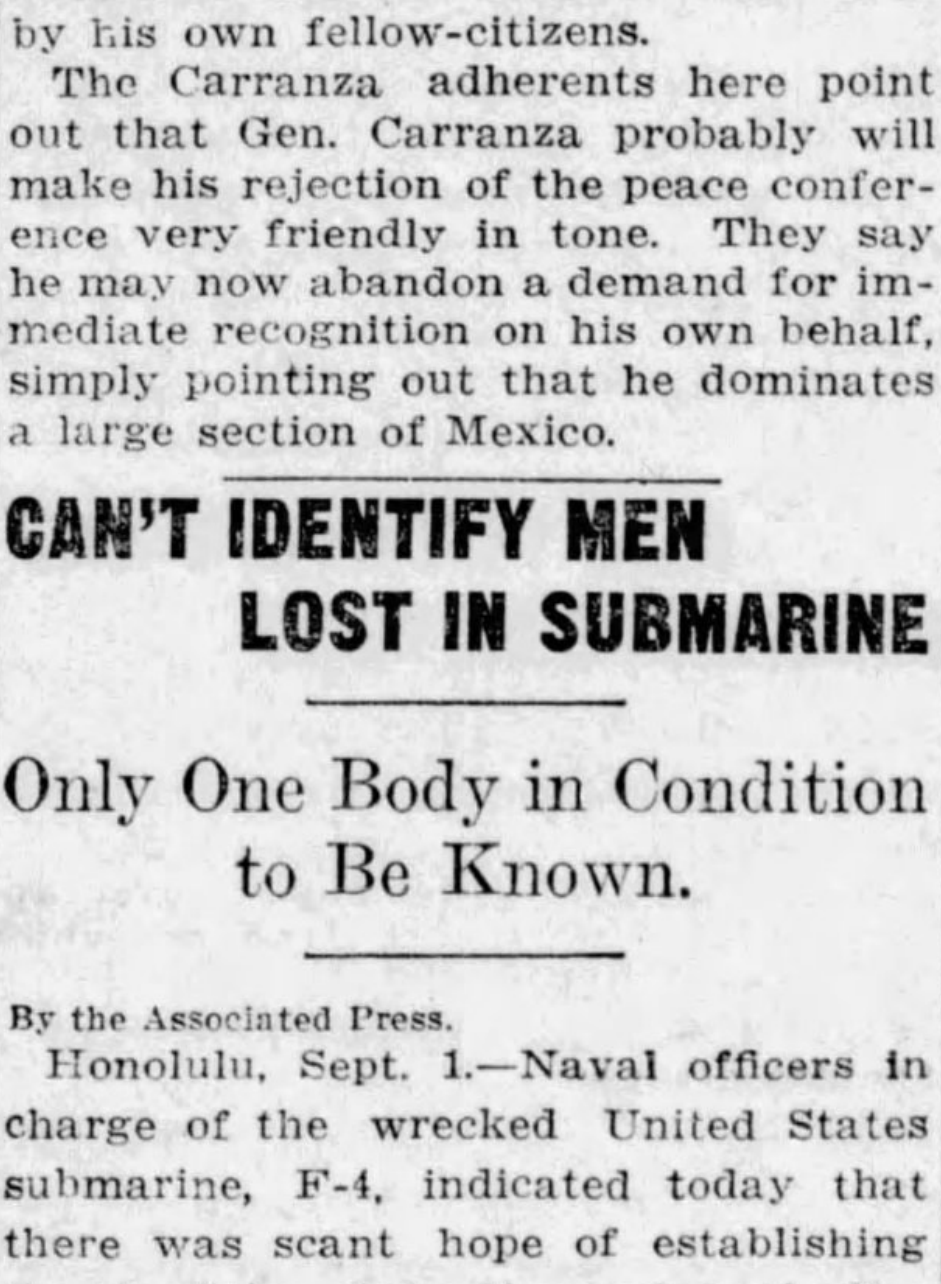
The bodies, of which little is left except bare skeletons, were located last night, mixed with the debris of the sea. Of the crew of 22 men, who went to their death when the F-4 dived during maneuvers in Honolulu harbor on March 25, only one body has positively been identified, that of George T. Ashcroft of Los Angeles, gunner's mate.

It was established today that at last three days would be required to clear the interior of bodies and debris.

RAILROAD BAN ON WAR TALK

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 4.—A new general order by the Pennsylvania railroad places a ban on war talk on all employes at Altoona, where the company's railroad shops employ 12,000 men of various nationalities.

Proposes an Army of 1,000,000 Boys



COL. THOMPSON

"To avoid becoming entangled in a disastrous war with one of the highly developed fighting organizations of Europe the United States must appropriate $500,000,000 for a vast naval increase at once and must raise a standing army of 1,000,000 young men between the ages of 18 and 21."

This opinion was advanced by Colonel Robert M. Thompson after he had been elected president of the Navy League. The annual meeting of the board of directors of the league was held in a New York hotel, and General Horace Porter tendered his resignation as head of the organization on account of his advancing years. He was elected honorary president, and Colonel Thompson, who is president of the New York Metal Exchange and was formerly well known as a cotton operator, and who had been chairman of the executive committee of the league since 1904, was elected unanimously to General Porter's place. It was at a dinner tendered to Colonel Thompson at the hotel that he expresed his views on the military and naval needs of this country.

LOVE INSURANCE

BY

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued from First Page

"Foolish question," commented Mr. Minot.

"Yes, I know," said Mr. Paddock. "Been here so long my brain's a little flabby. But I'm glad to see you, old man."

"Same here." Mr. Minot stared at the car. "I say, Jack, did you earn that writing fiction?"

Paddock laughed.

"I'm not writing much fiction now," he replied. "The car belongs to Mrs. Helen Bruce, the wittiest hostess in San Marco." He came closer. "My boy," he confided, "I have struck something essentially soft. Some time soon, in a room with all the doors and windows closed and the weather strips in place, I'll whisper it to you. I've been dying to tell somebody.'

"And the car—"

"Part of the graft, Dick. Here comes Mrs. Bruce now. Did I mention she was the wittiest—of course I did. Want to meet her Well, later then. You're at the Pax, I suppose. See you there."

Mr. Minot moved on from the imminence of Mrs. Bruce. A moment later the limousine sped by him. One seat was generously filled by the wittiest hostess in San Marco. Seated opposite her, Mr. Paddock waved an airy hand. Life had always been the gayest of jokes to Mr. Paddock.

Life was at the moment quite the apposite to Dick Minot. He devoted the next hour to sad introspection in the lobby. It was not until he was on his way in to dinner that he again saw Cynthia Meyrick. Then, just outside the dining room door he encountered her, still all in white, lovelier than ever, in her cheek a flush of excitement no doubt put there by the most important luncheon of her life. He waited for her to recognize him—and he did not wait in vain.

"Ah, Mr.—"

"Miniot."

"Of course. In the hurry of this noon I quite overlooked an introduction. I am—"

"Miss Cynthia Meyrick. I happen to know because I met his lordship in New York. May I ask—was the luncheon—"

"Quite without a flaw. So you know Lord Harrowby?"

"Er—slightly. May I offer you my very best wishes?"

"So good of you."

Formal, formal, formal. Was that how it must be between them hereafter Well, it was better so. Miss Meyrick presented her father and her aunt, and that did not tend to lighten the formality. Icicles, both of them, though stocky puffing icicles. Aunt inquired if Mr. Minot was related to the Minots of Detroit, and when he failed to qualify, at once lost all interest in him. Old Spencer Meyrick did not accord him even that much attention.

Yet—all was not formal, as it happened. For as Cynthia Meyrick moved away, she whispered: "I must see you after dinner—on important business." And her smile as she said it made Minot's own lonely dinner quite cheery.

At seven in the evening the hotel orchestra gathered in the lobby for its nightly concert, and after the way of orchestras, it was almost ready to begin when Minot left the dining room at eight. Sitting primly in straight backed chairs, an audience gathered for the most part from the more inexpensive hostelries waited patiently. Presumably these people were there for an hour with music, lovely maid. But it was the gowns of more material maids that interested the greater number of them, and many drab little women sat making furtive mental notes that should while away the hours conversationally when they got back to Akron or Terre Haute.

Minot sat down in a veranda chair and looked out at the courtyard. In the splendor of its evening colors, it was indeed the setting for romance. In the midst of the green palms and blooming things splashed a fountain which might well have been the one old Ponce de Leon sought. On three sides the lighted towers and turrets of that huge hotel climbed toward the bright, warm southern sky. A dazzling moon shamed Mr. Edison's lamps, the breeze came tepid from the sea, the very latest in waltzes drifted out from the gorgeous lobby. Here romance, Minot thought, must have been born.

"Mr. Minot—I've been looking everywhere—"

She was beside him now, a slim white figure in the dusk—the one thing lacking in that glittering picture. He leaped to meet her.

"Sitting here dreaming, I reckon," she whispered, "of somebody far away."

"No." He shook his head. "I leave that to the newly engaged."

She made no answer. He gave her his chair, and drew up another for himself.

"Mr. Minot," she said, "I was terribly thoughtless this noon. But you must forgive me—I was so excited. Mr. Minot—I owe you—"

She hesitated. Minot bit his lip savagely. Must he hear all that again? How much she owed him for his service—for getting her to that luncheon in time—that wonderful luncheon—

"I owe you," finished the girl softly, "the charges on that taxi."

It was something of a shock to Minot. Was she making game of him?

"Don't," he answered. "Here in the moonlight, with that waltz playing, and the old palms whispering—is this a time to talk taxi bills?"

'But—we must talk of something—oh, I mean—I insist. Won't you please tell me the figure?"

"All the time we were together this morning, I talked figures—the figures on the face of a watch. Let us find some pleasanter topic. I believe Lord Harrowby said you were to be married soon?"

"Next Tuesday. A week from tomorrow."

"In San Marco?"

"Yes. It breaks auntie's heart that it can't be in Detroit. Lord Harrowby is her triumph, you see. But father can't go north in the winter—and Allan wishes to be married at once."

Minot was thinking hard. So Harrowby was auntie's triumph? And was he not Cynthia Meyrick's as well? He would have given much to be able to inquire.

Suddenly, with the engaging frankness of a child the girl asked:

"Has your engagement ever been announced, Mr. Minot?"

"Why—er—not to my knowledge," Minot laughed. "Why?"

"I was just wondering—if it made everybody feel queer. The way it makes me feel. Ever since one o'clock—I ought never to say it—I've felt as though everything was over. I've seemed old! Old!" She clenched her fists, and spoke almost in terror. "I don't want to grow old. I'd hate it."

"It was here," said Minot softly, "Ponce de Leon sought the fountain of youth. When you came up I was pretending the one splashing out there was that very fountain itself—"

"If it only were," the girl cried. "Oh—you could never drag me away from it. But it isnt. It's supplied by the San Marco waterworks, and there's a meter ticking somewhere, I'm sure. And now—Mr. Minot—"

"I know. You mean the thirty-five dollars I paid our driver. I wish you would write me a check. I've a reason."

"Thank you. I wanted to—so much. I'll bring it to you soon."

She was gone, and Minot sat staring into the palms, his lips firm, his hands gripping the arms of his chair. Suddenly, with a determined leap, he was on his feet.

A moment later he stood at the telegraph counter in the lobby, writing in bold flowing characters a message for Mr. John Thacker, on a certain seventeenth floor, New York.

"I resign. Will stay on the job until a substitute arrives, but start him when you get this.

"RICHARD MINOT."

(To Be Continued.)

CHOLERA IN GERMAN CAMPS

Outbreak of Disease Clamps Down on Sailing Vessels.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Twenty-three prison camps in Germany in the provinces of Silesia, Brandenburg, Posen and Ziska are infected with cholera, according to an announcement here today by the United States public health service. A world-wide investigation has just been completed by the service. Cholera was found in Austria, Russia, Ceylon, China, Egypt, Dutch East Indies, India, Philippines, the Balkans and near Venice and Leghorn, Italy. As a result vessels from those places will be denied landing at any American ports.

SERBS BLOCK FOE'S MOVES

Nish, via London, Sept. 4.—Serbian troops have halted the enemy's work of fortifying the frontier at three places, according to an official report.

YOU NEED NO MONEY; We Trust You with Our Goods. MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED FULL-SIZE DINNER SET FREE WE PREPAY FREIGHT On Premiums, Baking Powder, etc.

To gain a wider distribution for our *strictly pure*, high-grade groceries and family supplies, we now offer ABSOLUTELY FREE this handsome, full size, artistically embossed and magnificently

FLORAL DECORATED 112-PIECE DINNER SET

to every lady who distributes only a few pounds of Belle Baking Powder. With each pound Baking Powder, you may give Six Full Size Crystal White Glass Goblets, as per plan 2508 (the goblets alone are worth as much as the price of the entire plan). Our Plans sell at sight. Many other Tea, Coffee and Grocery offers equally as cheap in price. If preferred, you can have choice of hundreds of other useful premiums, such as Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Linen Sets, Graniteware, Lamps, Rugs, Clocks, in fact anything you need, or we WILL PAY YOU A LARGE CASH COMMISSION. Best of all,

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on everything to your nearest Railroad Station, allowing plenty of time to examine, deliver and collect before paying us. Write at once for our FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT and other things. If after receiving them, you decide not to get up an order, you may keep everything we send you FREE of charge for the trouble in answering this advertisement. WE ALSO GIVE ELEGANT PRESENTS FOR APPOINTING ONE OR MORE AGENTS TO WORK FOR US. NO LICENSE NEEDED. You advance no money. You have nothing to risk. Remember, the Special Premium and Sample Outfit are both absolutely free. WRITE TODAY.

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We give a 26-Pc. Silverine Knife, Fork and Spoon Set, or 7-Pc. High-Grade Granite Kitchen Set, or Elegant 10-Pc. Decorated Toilet Set, FREE of all cost or work of any kind. Simply send us your name & address and ask for this FREE PRESENT

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Takes and Makes Finished Pictures INSTANTLY!

You press the button, drop card in developer and in one minute take out a perfect, finished post card photo 2⅛x3⅛ inches in size. Camera, itself, is about 4½x5x7 inches. Loads in daylight 16 to 50 post cards at one time.

No Films—No Plates—No Dark Room

Not a bit of the muss and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography! Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't overdevelop. Results positively amazing.

We Trust You

No difference who you are or where you live we will send you the complete Mandel-ette outfit absolutely on approval and give you 10 days to test it. If not satisfactory return it. If you wish to keep it, simply pay $1.00 when you get the camera and $1.00 per month until our special price of only $5.00 is paid. When you see what elegant pictures it takes—so quick, so easy, with no trouble at all—you'll be surprised.

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No red tape of any kind. Monthly payments so small you'll not notice them. Simply fill out and mail coupon today. Send no money. No references required. Lots of fun and big profits.

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Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

Chicago Ferrotype Co., Desk 151 Ferrotype Building, Chicago, Illinois

More Than Pleased
Your camera reached me O. K. and I was surprised at the work it does. I have taken several photos and some as good as I have ever seen taken with any camera. Everybody that sees the work of the "Mandel-ette" says it is fine and I am more than pleased with it.
Vernie Boyle, Northome, Minn.

Beats All Things Yet
The "Mandel-ette" received and opened up and in 20 minutes I had a splendid picture of my wife, fully developed and ready to look at. My, this beats all things yet.
T. J. Houts, Pastor, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Welch, W. Va.

Takes Pictures on Dark Day
I am perfectly delighted with the "Mandel-ette." I have had very good success never before to have handled a camera at all. I can say it will do all you claim. I have taken a picture which shows a Mt more than 4000 feet away and on a very dark day.
Jas. H. Hubbard, Penhook, Va.

Anyone Can Use Them
Received the "Mandel-ette" and supplies Saturday evening. Sunday morning we began to take pictures and had very good luck. It is sure simple enough. Anyone can use them. We couldn't get along without ours.
Mrs. R. U. Iddings, Malpleton, Ia.

Amazed At Minute Camera
I am enclosing pictures taken with my "Mandel-ette" to show you gentlemen what I am making. Nobody taught me but your instructions. I am making pictures with great pleasure and my friends are amazed at your very high grade minute camera.
C. Saturm, Santa Ana, Alaska

Chicago Ferrotype Co., Desk 151 Ferrotype Building, Chicago, Illinois

Send me at once one complete model Mandel-ette Camera outfit including supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to pay $1.00 when I get the camera, examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you $1.00 a month until your special price of $5.00 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.......Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Russia wants arms. She has legs.

Mosquitoes never bite twice in the same place.

A bargain sale is a woman's favorite athletic sport.

A long-necked man makes the most acceptable innocent bystander.

No woman makes a fool of a man. She just puts on the finishing touches.

To end the war now would leave many miserable prophecies unfulfilled.

People may be physically fit, but if they have no imagination they are cripples.

If a young man has genius, hard work will bring it out and make it shine.

There are only a few conspicuous instances where the worst ever happens.

"One man took twenty-eight prizes at a Newport dog show." A versatile fellow.

Hope is what inspired the milkmaid, after the mishap, to get up and catch the cow.

Harry Thaw now wants a divorce. Harry is becoming enthusiastic over freedom.

The fellow who won't admit that he is whipped can't expect any underdog sympathy.

The biggest fool cat we ever saw was one that ran up a tree to get away from a squirrel.

There will be some interesting stories to tell when Mexicans begin to seize United States soil.

Peace will come to Europe just as soon as one side or the other is convinced that it is whipped.

"Why didn't you," asks a correspondent, "say that Mexico is the land of the flea and home of the grave?"

Colonel Roosevelt's Americanism not only thrills the live ones, but it causes a rattling among the dry bones.

Whisky is the champion deceiver. It can fool a man into believing it will never get the better of him.

Large families of children could accomplish more if they would work together in the management of their parents.

Mr. Bryan will need to keep a stiff upper lip if he is going to be kissed by a bearded Teuton every time he makes a speech.

Every time a Titanic widow is married the world is reminded of the heroism of the men who went down in that ill-fated boat.

Regardless of fashion decrees, it never seems just right for a girl of the period to rig herself up to look like an interrogation point.

Trouble never comes singly. Fall skirts are to be fuller and Cole Blease is going to run again for the governorship of South Carolina.

It doesn't encourage a man, when he goes to church once in six months, to have the preacher regard him as a brand from the burning.

That old idea that knowledge is power has a backset every time a man with a college education goes to live with his wife's folks.

No use telling the New York barber who has become the father of nineteen children in twenty-one years that life is real, life is earnest.

It may have been noted that President Wilson writes more effective notes under Lansing than he did when Bryan was secretary of state.

"Keep the boy on the farm," says Governor Willis. And curious farm boys may wonder why the governor's father didn't keep his boy there.

Dr. Evans has been asked why mosquitoes will bite one person and let others go unmolested. Doc doesn't know, but we have an idea that some people don't taste good to a mosquito.

A California man wants a divorce because his wife voted him out of a job. This seems to be one of the drawbacks to woman suffrage that was not foreseen by the opponents of the cause.

The New York Sun says Carranza is a cantankerous old curmudgeon. Sure, and a palpitating old pinhead and ganderbrained old galoot. Sock it to him.—Houston Post.

Certainly. He is an old rhinocerosnided incubus and a fulminating ungulate.

One of Charles Warren Fairbanks' boosters says if his favorite doesn't get the nomination for the presidency, his place in history is secure. Let's see, wasn't it Mr. Fairbanks who built the log cabin he was born in?

BACK FROM THE BRINK

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lansing deserve the highest praise for their handling of a case which was as loaded with possibilities for trouble as a box of dynamite. The winning over of Germany to the American view is rightly called the great diplomatic victory of the war.

But let it not be thought that mere strength of words and mere firmness of purpose, founded on justice as they may be, are all powerful in the dealings of nations. They are not fortresses for the innocent nor weapons for the right.

We may be absolutely sure that Germany would not have backed down if she had not found it convenient. Either her submarine campaign is a failure, as some declare, or it has been found practical to follow the rules of visit and search, as is more probable. Had her method of raiding commerce been highly profitable to her cause, Germany would have stuck to it. For that was her temper. Had it been impossible to modify the policy there is every likelihood that the United States would have been defied. The early history of the Lusitania case betrays that. For America had not those things which a nation like Germany most respects, which are arms and trained men. She loved dollars more than she loved the defense of her shores. She listened to the silliness of pacifists. She heard Bryan and was inclined to agree with him that rhetoric was just as good for standing off the invader as an adequate outfit of disappearing guns. By every standard recognied in world politics, Germany was entitled to hold us in contempt, to proceed with the was as she elected to fight it and to tell the United States to go to blazes.

We have sailed within sound of the breakers, without an anchor, without a lifeboat. Luck, the most amazing luck, has saved us. Heaven help us if ever again so poorly outfitted with safety appliances we tempt disaster!

SENATOR ROOT ON THE SHORT BALLOT

Friends of the Short Ballot may feel a bit disturbed over receiving Senator Root as a recruit to their cause, just as Governor Wilson was made uneasy by the voice of Colonel George Harvey shouting his praises.

But Senator Root is retiring from politics. He is no longer concerned in keeping the machine well-oiled, in maintaining in good order the tools and implements which promote the welfare of the political boss. He can afford, then, to do a good turn for good government, whether or not that treads on the toes of his friend Mr. Barnes and threatens to make that gentleman's job obsolete.

But whatever it may have been that brought him into the strangers' camp, it is absolutely certain that Senator Root was right in denouncing the present unwieldly ballot as an agent for "invisible government." It is the best thing the political boss has. It manufactures power for him and keeps him supreme though he is "chosen by no one, accountable to no one, bound by no oath of office and removable by no one."

If New York, at Senator's urgency, adopts the Short Ballot, it will do much to restore state government—which for a quarter century has been steadily decaying—to a position of efficiency and responsibility.

THE FALL BUSINESS

The New York Sun has compiled views on the business prospects of the autumn. They are, as might be expected, rather mixed. There is jubilation over the fact that for the first time in its history, the balance of trade is in favor of this country. The pleasant fact that unemployment is all but passed is somewhat dampened by the dread of an approaching famine in labor. Note is made of returning confidence, the big wheat crop and the boom in many industries due to orders from abroad.

On the other page is a fear that congress is going to engage in another season of tariff tinkering. Railroad men are discouraged over their rates. The south is hopeful, but not altogether certain as to the outcome of the difficulties in marketing cotton.

These views are, on the whole, strongly flavored with faith in the disappearance of business uncertainties and the return of prosperity to stay. This is partly traceable to the characteristic hopefulness of American business men. But most of it is based on quite tangible evidence that the depression which weighed us down a year ago has been completely cured.

WE WANT AN ARMY, NOT A MOB

The Swiss and Australian systems of national defense—proclaimed by some of our enthusiasts the ideal systems—are no doubt suited to the countries which have developed them. But this is no proof that they will meet the military needs of the United States.

They are militia systems pure and simple. In the United States we shall always need a professional body of soldiers, highly trained, equipped to the last necessary button. They must perform such services as are now performed by the regulars on the Mexican border and by the marines in Haiti. In case of an invasion, they can be thrown against the enemy for the purpose of holding him until the "citizenry army" is mobilized. There are duties for which militia is inadequate.

If our army was proportioned to that of Switzerland, we could place seven or eight million men in the field. This is far beyond our requirements. It would compel the purchase and massing of arms and ammunition approximating the stores accumulated by Germany before the war. Americans are beginning to see that conscription as practiced in Enrope is a wonderful nationalizing force, teaching responsibility to the state, uniting citizens in loyalty. In Switzerland, it is a force for democracy, since it brings all classes together and relieves none of them of its civic duties. But is is a question whether conscription, for all its undoubted benefits to the state, would suit our own military wants. And the first thing to be thought of in a miliary institution is not the unification of the country but the ability to fight.

Modified, the Swiss and Australian systems might be transplanted in America. To adopt them entire simply because they the successes in their own countries would not give us national defense, but something very little better than the volunteer system.

BILLY SUNDAY'S SPEECH

A speaker at the convention of the National Educational Association was very hard on the language of Billy Sunday He called it "stuff." It was full, he said, of rant, vulgarity and "orgaistic appeal"—whatever that may be. "There is a greater peril to American speech in these abnormal types," the lecturer declared, "than in all the dialects of the melting pot."

When Billy Sunday was in Toledo, his speech made much comment. It was quoted from day to day, mostly with gusto. But of all the thousands who heard Billy and the other thousands who read his sermons in the local newspapers, few today could correctly quote a half dozen sentences. Fewer still could repeat his favorite slang.

Whatever may be said of Sunday, or even of the perplexed question of the value of revivalism as a whole—good or bad—it is deserving to say of him that the spirit of his words lives though the words themselves be forgotten.

CHANCES FOR A TARIFF COMMISSION

A Tariff Commission League, recently organized in Chicago, is preparing for a widespread campaign. It intends to show the country, much better than it has ever been shown in the past, that our method of making a tariff is wasteful and destructive and in many ways extremely unjust. It will present the commission scheme as the one alternative to constant agitation over the tariff—as indeed it is.

It is plain that the country is hostile to a return to the high protective idea in tariffs. It is equally plain that the present Democratic tariff is a failure. It has not lowered the costs of living, as was promised for it. It has, on the contrary, increased these costs, since on top of rising prices, congress established a war tax to meet the deficit in revenues caused by the new tariff law. Shall we, then, have a new struggle over the question, undergo the old uncertainties, experience the depression and pessimism that attend on tariff tingering? The thought of it is abhorrent.

The tariff commission proposition offers a correction of wrongs without disrupting commerce and re-establishing the bread lines. It provides revenue without creating monopolies. There will be no agitation, no disturbance of business, no unemployment—and, in the end, a tariff freed of politics, sectionalism, absurdities and tyrannies.

We believe the high protectionists will not be unfriendly to a tariff commission, as they were when Payne and Aldrich, under other colors, were serving in their cause. The Democrats, we suspect, will nt be obelligerent. Their tariff is in bad repute. Worse than that, it is on the point of forcing an economy which will mean the abolition of fat jobs. It will be better, then, for them to swallow the commission idea. They may, indeed, find it expedient to claim it as their own.

THE PASSING OF EUGENICS

Eugenics is one of the pleasantest sciences which have ever been popularized. By means of it the human race is to be regenerated, the superman is to be brought into the world. It proposes to perpetuate the highest human qualities, physical and mental, and to suppress all those that are hurtful.

As every family knows that it possesses qualities superior to those of all other families, eugenics was a fine compliment to parents. They knew the moment they heard of the thing that their stock would be selected as the one stock fit to people the earth with perfection.

But it seems eugenics is only a dream, a mere hope. It is ringed about with impossibilities. Dr. A. L. Sweet, writing in the Medical Record, calls the science a "fallacy." He recites the history of animal breeding. It appears that breeders "have learned that although the sire may be absolutely perfect in every way, he may not be able to impress himself upon the next generation." If he has not "prepotency" his perfections will end with himself. Applied to human life, this means that "throw-backs" may always come in any family. So also, giants may be the issue of weaklings, geniuses may spring from noisome corners of the slums. Breeding then is as uncertain a business as voting for politicians in the hope of getting statesmen.

Nevertheless, eugenics was much enjoyed while its interest lasted. It was an addition to the gayety of nations. We are now thinking of other things more and so the disappointment in its impracticability is not deep and grieving.

Mr. Marshall prays for the President, thus showing that a vice president can always find something to do if he tries.

THE VALUE OF WORDS IN THE ROUGH

Just forty years ago, the work of Samuel Plimsoll reached its climax. For nearly a decade he had tried to make England see the shame and crime of her "coffin ships"—overloaded, undermanned and heavily insured vessels sent to sea, under license of law, at the risk of sailors' lives. It has been a profitable trade, this branch of the shipping business, and the loss of a vessel often meant returns enormously greater than were to be gained by legitimate and nonmurderous commerce.

Plimsoll succeeded in getting a royal commission to study shipping and to frame a bill. This measure came before the British parliament in 1875. On July 22, the premier, Disraeli, announced that the bill would be dropped. Plimsoll leaped to his feet and denounced the government as a pack of villians. He accused the ministry of selling out to the shipowners. He shook his fist in the speaker's face. Immediately, Disraeli moved that Plimsoll be reprimanded. A week was given him in which to make an apology. All over the kingdom, he was denounced. The press, particularly that which supported the government and felt friendly to the ship owners, demanded the extremest punishment.

But that burst of temper served where the royal commission on shipping failed. It forced the passage of laws against overloading. It broke up insurance gambling. The "coffin ships," instead of going to sea to drown poor sailors, rotted in harbor graveyards.

Colonel Roosevelt is doing for national defense that which Plimsoll did for shipping. He has offended the administration which, unable to punish him, is taking out its anger on General Wood. Anti-Roosevelt newspapers are searching their souls for vitriolic terms to apply to the Colonel. Peace-at-any-price advocates would, if they could, visit upon his head everything that unscrupulous shipowners would have done to Plimsoll.

But Roosevelt's purpose has been accomplished. The country is wakened to the needs of adequate defense. It is made to see the shame of our "pork barrel" way of conducting the army and navy. All the denunciation of which the English language is capable, the stripping of General Wood of his shoulder strips, could not make the people blind again.

A SEASON OF PROBING

The government has a full set of war-made investigations on its hands.

If we are to place faith in announcements from Washington, the administration is seeking light on the extraordinary run of powder mill explosions. It desires to know what connection there is between the German secret service in America and the attacks of the German-American press on the President. It would like to find out the true story of the shortage in dyestuffs, blamed on both England and Germany. Out in Oregon, two bibulous army officers are under investigation, not for their leaning toward alcohol, but for toasting success to the Kaiser.

But having investigated, what will the government do? So far it has avoided even the appearance of knowing that alien governments were engaged in questionable activities in this country. It has assumed that friendly nations were friendly in fact and above doing damage to a neutral in order to do hurt to an enemy. The views of private citizens have been ignored and it may prove convenient to ignore the private views of public servants.

In the past, many government inquiries have ended at the point where they began. Expediency seemed more important than putting somebody in jail. We may expect expediency to rule in this new line of probing. Having learned the truth, the administration will do its best to give an appearance of knowing not a blessed thing.

AN ARMY WORTH WHILE

The chief points of the army reorganization plans which Secretary Garrison has laid before the President are:

The creation of a citizen army, in time to be a million strong.

The increase of the regular army to a standing of a quarter million.

The entire reorganization of the National Guard under federal direction.

Terms of enlistment in the regular army to be reduced to two years, but each man to be pledged to serve as a reservist for four additional years.

It is the usual practice with congress to cut the estimate of the war department and to nullify army reform in the interests of politics. We maintain, for example, a number of army posts of no military value whatsoever simply because their existence is profitable to the merchants of towns nearest to them. An alteration in the scheme of things which calls for the building up of coast defenses at the expense of the cavalry arm meets with opposition in house and senate. To reduce the cavalry would affect the contracts of political supporters.

Now, however, there is some prospects that congress will neither trim estimates nor use up army money for partisan benefits. The country is in earnest about preparedness. It is disgusted with the rotten system under which excessive outlays of money are made which yet leave the nation undefended. Whether it shall be Secretary Garrison's plans which go through or some other man's, we can feel confident that we shall get an army worth while.

Mr. Taft refused to see a delegation of suffragists. The suffrage question is a hard one to straddle. Only an expert can do it gracefully

Sunday School

A VICTOR WITH THE BLUES

The International Sunday School Lesson for September 12 is "Elijah's Flight and Return."—I Kings ch. 19.

BY WILLIAM T, ELLIS.

Literature is full of dramatic contrasts, because it is a reflection, even though inadequate, of real life. An up-to-date writer of scenarios for the "movies" could scarcely devise a more unlikely situation than that in which this week's lesson finds Elijah, the hero of last week's study; the man who had bent a king to his will, filled the eye of a nation, and, in the most dramatic religious combat of all history, had defeated the heathen priests His prayer had brought fire from heaven, and his prayer had ended the long and bitter drought of three years. The accolade of God had been on his shoulder.

Now we see him running away from a vindicative woman!

In the mood of spiritual exaltation which had followed the spectacular victory of Mount Carmel, Elijah, reconciled to the convinced and converted king, had run before his chariot all the way to Jezebel, a feat pessible only to such a hardy and conditional physique as that of this desert-dweller. Doubtless, in a vague way, Elijah assumed that now the worship of Jehovah would be restored at the palace. What great plans of re-establishing the honor of God in Israel thronged his brain as he ran toward Jezebel.

Both king and prophet, however, had reckoned without the woman in the case. If Ahab had thought that his wife would be converted by the dramatic trial by fire, he little knew Jezebel. More than most women, that tigress was dominated by personal prejudice, and not by principles of reason. She gnashed in fury over the fate of her pet priests. As for her archenemy, Elijah, she could not withhold the threat that, "As surely as you are Elijah, and I am Jezebel, may the gods do to me as they will, if I do not make your life as the life of one of them by tomorrow about this time." A nice, ladylike sentiment that!

The prophet who had confronted a hostile king and nation, with jeers and taunts and easy assurance, collapsed at this woman's fury. The narrative succinctly says, "He was afraid and arose and went for his life."

Under the Juniper Tree.

Discouraged, despairing and seemingly defeated, Elijah resumed his exile life, and fled south across country to far Beersheba. Public speakers can understand his mood. Often a man has swayed a great audience, and then returned to the loneliness of his hotel to "eat bitterness," as the Chinese say, in the full assurance that life is not worth living. This was for Elijah the "preacher's blue Monday." It was opera singer's "nerves;" the athlete's "day after."

Out from Beersheba the prophet went, taking to the desert in all his troubles as naturally as a bird flees to its nest or a fox to its hole, and sitting down under a juniper tree (probably the broom plant) prayed that he might die. The blue devils of discouragement had him on the run. "It is enough," he cried; he was ready to quit. What a succession of Elijahs have sat under that juniper tree; it is one of the most popular vacation resorts on earth, although no place is worse for the health.

Now what Elijah thought was a spiritual experience was primarily a matter of physical health. He needed sleep and a square meal, which God gave him, rather than a lecture on unbelief. Many a minister since has had his blues cured in the same way, though the wise angel that provided the food was his wife. Happy is the leader who can find refreshment after exceptional toil in a fishing trip, a golf course, or a tramp through the woods. Elijah needed relaxation for his nerve strain, and he needed to go apart where his vision of relative values would be clearer. Cheer up, Elijah; you are not a coward because you have let your body get the whip hand this once; but you should sequester yourself quietly for a fresh revelation of the mind of God.

In an ideal state of Christian organization we shall take better care of our prophets. Some saints will pursue a "day after" ministry, providing cheer for the lonely man who the night before inspired a multitude. Every convention might have a confidential "cheer-up committee," to show appreciation to speakers. It is rare for a man to receive even the newspaper reports of his addresses, as he goes from place to place; and letters of thanks are almost as unusual. Once in Baltimore a man spoke to a meeting of laymen; and the next day he received a long telegram signed by dozens of men, thanking him for his address. I know of no parallel for that, however. Such thoughtfulness would soon depopulate the juniper tree.

On the Road Again.

With a hearty meal under his leather girdle, and with his frazzled nerves soothed by long and repeated sleep, the prophet turned his back on the juniper tree and started on a desert journey. The desire to die had departed. Instead, he wanted to be up and doing. So he set forth to the souheas,t for the mountain of Sinai. This transforming experience which he had undergone on Mount Carmel turned his thoughts to that other mountain of God's presence, Horeb, or Sinai, where the law had been given. He would go and fellowship in spirit with that other discouraged servant of God, Moses.

Leisurely, and with many excursions, Elijah traveled to Horeb, spending forty days on the trip. How he could enjoy such desolate surroundings only lovers of the desert know. This was his native air. Here, rather than in palaces, was his home. In the wilderness, if anywhere, Elijah must get his messages from God. To him the sparse camel thorn, the flinty gray desert, the distant rocks, were beautiful. He was at home in the fastnesses. With real relief he took up his lodging in a cave in the holy mountain.

All the while, Elijah was suffering with the familiar prophet malady, loneliness. He saw too much of himself. Ingrowing self-consciousness had attacked him. He needed a newspaper, and intercourse with fellow servants of God. The prophet who keeps out of touch wtih his fellows sins against his own soul. Sam Jones once said to an Ohio audience, "You sisters are dear old things, but you are not posted." That is what Elijah, as it ails a myriad lugubrious and pharisaical saints in our own day; he was not "posted." He did not know what God was doing, or what forces the Lord had under his banner. Many a lonely Christian's faith would be rejuvenated by attendance upon a religious convention or conference. There can be too much of the wilderness for Elijah; for he himself bulked too large in the landscape.

Object Lesson for Elijah.

There is implied rebuke in the simple fact that the prophet, who had himself been given an object lesson of God's greatness, had himself to be taught an object lesson. For Elijah had no sooner settled comfortably in his cave than the voice of Jehovah came to him, saying, lovingly, as it were, "Well, how about it, Elijah? What now?"

Whereupon the unconscious egotism of a strong man engrossed in himself and in his work burst forth, "I have been very jealous for the Lord God of hosts; for the children of Israel have forsaken Thy covenant, thrown down Thine altars, and slain Thy prophets with the sword; and I, even I only, am left; and they seek my life, to take it away."

That sounds familiar. It seems to me I have often heard that priggish, pharisaical, "I, even I only, am left," a good many times. There are whole groups of us Christians who have so little sense of proportion—or of humor—that we think the Lord would be in a sorry way if it were not for us. We are sure the church as well as the times are decadent and that we few are the saving remnant. Which means that we are not "posted;" our ego has got in front of our eyesight, hindering our vision."

Bidding the self-centered prophet stand on the mount, God gave him an object lesson, which has passed into a familiar figure of speech. In succession there passed by a mighty wind, an earthquake and a fire, but the Lord was not in any of them. Then came the still, small voice and lo, that was the voice of God. Now, as then and ever, the mightiest influences are the quietest—the growth of the vegetable kingdom, the shining of the sun, the rise of the tides, the development of the human will and mind. There are purposes today forming, all unsuspected, in individual human hearts which may eventually mean more to the world than this great war itself. The voice of God in the spirit of man is unheard by the nearest person, but it is the greatest force in the universe.

Knight Errant's Blunder.

Picturesque beyond most figures is that of the knight errant, riding alone to champion whatever wrongs he may encounter. Elijah was a sort of knight errant of God. He worlded alone. A wilderness type, he felt no need of people. Now, in Mount Horeb, he was given his lesson. God's type of a good servant is not the knight errant. His plan is for all His helpers to be "workers together." Co-operation and co-ordination are the laws which he has written deep in nature. No man liveth to himself, and no man worketh to himself. Elijah had committed more than one blunder by his bent for solitariness. It not only led him into a needless mood of depression, but it had also deprived him of the fellowship and stimulus of 7,000 others who had not bowed the knee to Baal, and who were as loyal as he to Jehovah. Also it had deprived this 7,000 faithful ones of his leadership.

So the startlingly practical message that came to Elijah from the Mount was to the effect, "Go back among men and organize your work. Do your job thoroughly, but it is among people that your work must be done. Learn to be a co-operator. At this very moment, there aretwo kings to be anointed and an apprentice prophet to be chosen, in order that my work may be carried out. And don't forget, my self-centered Elijah, that you are not the only righteous man in the land. There are 7,000 true hearts in Israel. Go, work with and for them; and quit your mooning off here in the desert."

Thus it came to pass that Elijah had his lesson; and went back among the people to do his work. There he chose Elisha, a different type of man entirely, to continue the work which he had begun.

Keepers of old English taverns used to mark up "P" for pint and "Q" for quart against their credit customers, hence, it is said, the expression, "Mind your P's and Q's."

"DID YOU EVER SEE SUCH A NUT?"

—From Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SHORT JACKETS CAUSED THE WAR

Russian Soldier Presents a New Explanation for the Great Conflict

BY HUGO BETTAUER

Reichenberg, Bohemia, Sept. 5.—With an officer of the Austrian ambulance service I visited the prison camp that has been established near here. The camp is really a large city of wooden barracks with electric lights, paved streets, sidewalks, waterworks, public baths and a small library. Surrounded on all sides by green hills, the barracks and other buildings cover the beautiful valley for miles.

In this primitive town more than 40,000 Russian soldiers are waiting for the time when the war will end and they shall be sent home. Each day the population grows, as long railroad trains constantly bring more prisoners, and new barracks have to be built. Every race of the czar's endless empire is represented. Here we find Germans from the Baltic provinces, Poles, Ruthenians, Lithuanians, Little Russians, Rumanians, Cossacks from the Don. Tartars, Mongolians, Khirgises, and strange, half-savage peoples from the steppes of Siberia.

The prisoners are a queer lot and furnish unlimited opportunity for ethnological studies. As they speak a dozen different languages, and many do not understand Russian, they have formed clans which keep entirely to themselves.

The real Russian, for instance, will have nothing to do with the Cossack, and the German from Courland or Livland considers it below his dignity to associate with "mujik" from the plains of the Volga.

As a rule the different clans get along pretty well together, and quarrels and fights seldom occur. The small detachment of landsturm troops, which guards the camp, really has very little to do.

For visitors the prisoners have little use, and it is hard to get them to talk. All strangers are "niemtsi" (Germans) to them, and only the more educated have heard of the "austriji" (Austrians).

The Germans they consider the incarnation of all evil, and they firmly believe that every "niemtsi" is the servant and agent of the devil. Their general ignorance is only surpassed by their superstition.

While we walked through the camp we came upon an old Russian first sergeant who gravely was trying to explain the causes of the war to about fifty of the prisoners.

"The short jackets brought on this bloody conflict," he said. "The war came because the world is sinful and immoral. God hates the short jackets; they are indecent. The French, English and Serbians are no better than the 'niemtsi.' They also wear the hellish jackets and offend the Lord by their frivolity."

Most of the listeners nodded approvingly, and only one, a rather intelligent looking young fellow, dared to contradict the "argument" of the old man.

"I believe that a man can be moral even in a short jacket," the young soldier said, but he stopped quickly when he saw that nobody shared his tolerant views.

For the defeats of the Russian armies the prisoners blame the "black art" of the German generals. They are firmly convinced that Hindenburg and Mackensen have sold their souls to the devil. Hindenburg they all know, and they consider him the representative of Satan on earth.

THEY MISTRUST MAPS

Military maps, in their eyes, are the work of hell, and they distrust their own officers if they see one of them with a general staff chart.

A general who does not hide the fact that he uses maps and plans loses all confidence and popularity and is hated as an imitator of the Germans and an infidel. Seventy per cent of the soldiers of the czar see in the maps nothing but "German swindle" and "black art."

Still more superstitious than their comrades are the Cossacks. To them everything that they cannot understand is "magic." Next to the Germans the Cossack hates nothing more than the real Russians. These he calls murderers, crooks, oppressors, etc., and he will not even talk to them.

Most of the prisoners are good-natured and behave well. They willingly obey all orders of the guards and work without a murmur from morning till nighth. They are always hungry and devour incredible quantities of food. As to quality they do not care, and they are perfectly contented with a kettle of soup, a piece of bacon or fat mutton and a couple of dozen potatoes.

VARIETIES

Tea plants average about 15 years of life.

Electricity is successfully used in France to ripen cheese.

Italy consumes less tobacco per capita than any other civilized nation.

A New York inventor has patented a child's muff formed like a doll.

Between them, Australia and Argentina pasture one-third of the world's sheep.

The total value of the world's fishery products has been estimated at $493,474,801.

Oval water pipes are now being made as a provision against freezing.

A new Kansas law grants free hunting licenses to American war veterans.

March 25 once was the first day of the year.

Khaki was first used by Indian regiments.

Lord Kitchener speaks Arabic like a native.

The greatest known depth of the sea is eight and three-quarter miles.

Gold weighs nearly 20 times as much as its own bulk of water.

Sir Hiram Maxim's many inventions include roundabouts and mousetraps.

Esculapius is reputed to have written comic songs to promote digestion in his patients.

About half a ton of whalebone is obtained from one whale, its value being, roughly, $5,000.

After many tests under government supervision in Germany salt has been found the best preservative for butter.

Flour made from the kernel of the cotton seed after the oil has been extracted has been found to have much food value.

One British airman at the front always carries a tiger's whisker with him as a mascot.

Nelson's last words in the cockpit of the Victory were "Thank God, I have done my duty!"

To ask the wife of an Indian prince to a dance would be the most outrageous insult conceivable.

In the time of the Napoleonic wars Helgoland was used as a drill ground for British soldiers.

A new electrical machine will scour 2,000 pans an hour and grease them for use again.

A French electrician has invented a telephone which is entirely concealed within the limits of a flower vase.

After making more than 2,000 observations a Swiss scientist has decided that snails have no sense or sight.

Abouo 25,000,000 horsepower is developed in the explosion of a charge from one of the biggest cannon now in use.

In ancient times it was the custom for disputants in philosophy, and for priests and sibyls when rendering oracles, to be seated on three legged seats.

Kangaroos, of which there are 56 species, can sometimes leap as much as 20 feet. The male kangaroo stands from six to seven feet high.

Freehold sites near the Bank of England, in London, are worth $16,250,000 an acre—that is, $375 a square foot, or more than 10 shillings a square inch.

During the first three centuries of the English parliament all who served in it were paid. In the fifteenth century the amount was 2 shillings a day.

Guttapercha obtained by French manufacturers from the leaves of the caoutchouc tree is said to be more durable than that obtained by tapping the trunks.

More than twice as wide as Niagara and fully 50 feet higher, the falls of Iguaza in South America is one of the great wonders of that continent.

A Bosnian soldier was so terrified by exploding shrapnel that he is in a chronic sleep. He doesn't respond to needle pricks in the nose, arms or back.

With a thermo electric battery of his own invention a scientist of the United States bureau of standards has measured the heat from 112 celestial bodies, including 105 stars.

Ladybirds are of great service to the gardener by reason of their destruction of plant lice, among which they lay their eggs, and as the larva come to life they feed on the lice.

Water issues from an artesian well on a Georgia farm with sufficient force to light its owner's house and barn with electricity and to give him power for small machinery.

German furniture makers impart colors to several native woods by burying them, when freshly cut, for several months in earth mixed with lime and other materials.

Most of the world's sources of tin ore are either stationary or receding in output, Bolivia of all countries alone giving promise of permanence and future growth.

Iowa has a fish rescue hospital to which fish are transferred from the small lakes which dry up in the summer. The building measures 18x36 feet and is filled with storage tanks.

The commission pennant on United States war vessels goes up when the vessel is placed in commission, and is flown continually while she remains so. The jackies have many pet superstitions based on the way this bunting behaves.

The "Hohenzollern Luck" is a plain gold ring, with a black stone, in the possession of the kaiser. Frederick the Great received it from his father with a note, declaring that so long as it remained in the family the race would prosper.

Twelve thousand Testaments printed in Russia are being sent from this country to the czar's soldiery. The cost is met by mites contributed by the Sunday school children of the United States. The carevitch is intermediary in the translation.

The Skoda gun is Austria's chief contribution to efficiency in the present war. Men in the vicinity of an exploding Skoda shell merely vanish, it is said, no shred or fragment being found. Gun barrels are melted by the heat of this explosion.

The maximum temperature at the north pole is almost never above 32 degrees Fahrenheit. Even during the 24-hour days at midsummer the vast snows and stretches of icy water prevent the rise beyond that.

The present Lord Rothschild, Lionel Walter, has a huge private "zoo." His interest in animals and zoology is the chief passion of his life. His father is said to have cut him off with $25,000 a year because he so lacked the business instinct.

A new method of growing corn has given good results in dry land parts of western Kansas. The rows are seven feet apart instead of three and one-half feet, but the plants are twice as thick in the row. The yield was double that of adjoining fields planted the old way.

The Peace Page

GRATITUDE

MARTHA HOLDEN

e story of a humming bird is shall tell you this week, a story from an honest looking woman opposite me in the train. She m Toronto, and there she has r garden. Stooping one day. her flowers she found a hum- ird, with an injured leg. She m carefully into the house and r the wounded leg. The bird three weeks in her care. She honey and water, and, as the w stronger, she placed the bird palm of her hand and let it sip e garden flowers.

gan to fly about the house, and would fly into the lace cur- nd get badly tangled in the Then it was that the bird s voice, and this was a to the lady from Toronto, s that the humming bird has g.

ld catch its tiny feet in the mesh, hang helplessly a mo- nd then chirp plaintively, ek." Then the lady would go rescue, and thus the pet hum- rd come to be known in that d as Little Jeek.

its leg was quite strong, and able to fly easily about the e friendly lady from Toronto to the garden and watched it and away from her home and are.

was last fall. Last spring as and her husband were sitting r porch in the evening a humming bird hovered long about the flowers near them. They paid little attention to it, but it flew in and out about their shoulders so persistently that they were at last attracted to it. When it found that it had their undivided attention, it gave its cry of "jeek, jeek," and was gone.

Then they knew that Little Jeek had not forgotten their kindness and had come to pay them a social call.

A lady from Denver told me this story, as we sat resting together in the vast Jacobean room of the California building at San Francisco: "When we were living out at Claremont," said she, "I say a black snake trying to get into a gopher hole. The mother gopher was outside, but the baby gopher was in the hole, its home. I seized a spade and ran to the snake and killed it. All the time the gopher mother watched me from a little distance. When the snake was dead I threw it to one side with the spade, and returned to the house. The gopher went to the dead snake and investigated him thoroughly, and then found her offspring in the hole.

"Next morning I was sitting out on the porch, when Mamma Gopher paid me a call. In her mouth she carried her baby, whose life I had saved the day before. She laid it carefully at my feet on the porch. and stood back respectfully, apparently for me to give it my blessing."

Here are two stories of the instinctive gratitude of a bird and beast of the lowest form of intelligence.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

ER MOTHER'S VIEW

reading Don't Be a Spy, I write a line. Yes, mothers, ur daughters. Can you trust the company of young men der the double standard the en of the times? We mothers here are young men going in clothing seeking a girl they n and cast aside, ready to ruin Can we be blamed for being about our innocent child, no ow carefully taught? You may her choose young men who ntlemen," but how is a mother w? When a minister of the ill murder his sweetheart to nother. No, mothers, don't be trust your daughters, but be trust the young men. Some right, but only He who looketh heart can tell who to trust.— Pennsylvania.

TS BEST

writing to this page to ask ad- the kind readers. I was an raised by a step-aunt. She a widow when I was 12 years We were poor and she was so to me. I never had clothes so go anywhere. She would not earn to cook, for we lived on a rm. I cut wood, milked our made garden and such work was 17, then a strange man our house and insisted on me g him. He was 33 years old. so unhappy; didn't have any only a few poor girls like my- I had never had a lover, for the fellows cared to go with a t couldn't dress well enough to company. My aunt insisted on rrying this man. She was go- her sister's, so I had to marry r else hunt a home with nothing rt out on.

mised to marry this man. He my aunt money to buy my The evening before we were he told us he had been mar- nd had a divorced wife, but I ade to marry him. We were a year and three months when by came. I was then 18, alone strangers and no one to care and him lying on the floor by d dead drunk. No one knows endured. He threatened to kill I ever left him. I won't ask om any of my neighbors, for I such a disgrace. We've been five years now; he doesn't since we moved to this town, he treats me so mean. We ork hard and have a little fur- now, but no home. I never get oney for clothes, only a cheap twice a year. I have learned ommon work. I am not strong, ve done all my work ever since came. Is it wrong that I should o be loved and have a little hap- out of life? Do you suppose e would give my child and my- home and let me work for a mall pay, just enough to keep thed, or should I still live with I do dislike to go among strang- live and have no relatives or to care for me.—B. E., Iowa.

have a child to love you, which good deal. Perhaps your duty its father to make him a good Keep your courage a little do the best you can for him e child. Trust in the Lord and ay will clear for you.—M. H.

D REASONS

ntly attention has turned to ving picture show, which nas the most popular amusement city and village. We are con- that many of the pictures are morally harmful. I read Sunday School Journal of a film showed a gentlemanly burglar ully at work, and the follow- k thirteen boys were taken into In Chicago for committing ies, who stated that they had this particular film and had been d by it to become gentlemanly s. In Chicago the censorship ttee in three years cut out 136 f films as morally unfit to be These films were shipped out city and shown in smaller cities wns, where no censorship is ex- There are other moral dan- nnected with moving pictures he character of the films. The ed rooms, which give oppor- for familiarity and even for ality. The theatres are poorly ted, and there is danger from ing vitiated air. Films of shoot- d cutting, children don't under- as we do and don't take a lesson uch things are bad. I think we ought to try and get moving s established in the public schools of our communities just for educational purposes, as children can understand pictures better than reading. And if they would show good, clean films at all times for educational purposes the moving pictures would be all right.—Mrs. A. Stewart, Ind.

ON SPYING

J. M. of W. Va., says: "Don't be a spy." J. M. says he is convinced the author was a man. Why so? Surely if J. M. wasn't a man he wouldn't be writing against some true mother who is trying to convince other mothers about their untrue daughters. Watch and listen for yourselves; then you will know if you believe everything your children say; how many times would you believe falsehoods? After a mother knows her girls will not tell falsehoods, then it is time to trust them, not before.

If people would do more spying on their own daughters and not so much spying on other girls it would be better. Mothers and fathers, when you see a young man who is ashamed of being spied on, he is doing some shameful thing. Remember, young men, if parents don't see what you do, don't hear what you say, do you ever stop to think God sees you? Please write, mothers, as I am anxious to hear from you all. I practice what I preach. A true mother.—J. B. M., of W. Va.

HEROES

I have been teaching for 10 years and think it a noble profession. We do not know who is going to be a Patrick Henry, Ben Franklin or an Abe Lincoln. I sometimes think the "teachers" are not careful enough with the lives entrusted to their care eight months out of 12. In our county we have had superintendents to l k after our schools one year only, and could not possibly do without them. I read Moonlight Reverie's anti-suffragette letter. I am not a "Pankhurst," but I must say a word or two. I heartily indorse "Votes for women," which are fighting the greatest battles in the late European war, as all other wars, the men or the women? I think we can all answer that. The men go to battle amid all excitement and are killed almost instantly; the women stay at home raising the boys to suffer the same doom of their father's. While she is doing this she suffers a hundred deaths. Thomas Buchanan Reed in his The Brave at Home, says:

The maid who binds her warrior's sash,
And, smiling, all her pain dissembles
The while beneath the drooping lash,
One starry teardrop hangs and trembles;
Tho' heaven alone records the tear
And fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As ever dewed the field of glory!

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
'Mid little ones who weep and wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering words
What tho' her heart be rent asunder.
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of war around him rattle,
Has shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of battle!

The mother who conceals her grief,
While to her breast her son she presses.
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses.
With no one but her loving God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on freedom's field of honor!

—Thoughtful, Vinton.

MODERATE POWDER

Have just finished reading Aunt Eunice's letter on the tongue being a deadly weapon. I agree with her. If people have thoughts and oponions of others let them keep them to themselves. For usually things that are said are repeated. I am 16 years of age and dance, too. But say, F. A. M. of Penn., don't you think evils of dancing are just what the girls make them. I do, and you will find that many agree with me. A little powder dusted over the face keeps the face nice and smooth. I liked the letter "Homeless" wrote. Wish he would write again. I do not believe in a mother spying on a daughter. I know if my mother would do that with me I would not respect her any more for it. I would think she had not much confidence in me or she did not love me.—Peggy of Beverly, Ohio.

Peggy is to be heeded on the powder question. No young girl should use powder. Her skin is better without it, but no young girl knows this until she is forty. I shall not ask you, therefore, to desist from the use of powder, but I beg of you to put it on moderately. Nothing stamps a woman as common so much as an intemperate use of face powder. Dust the face if you feel that you must, but take a clean handkerchief and wipe away all that shows on the surface. The sole value of face powder is to absorb perspiration, to take off the shiny look which belongs to oily skins. —M. H.

SOCIETY BELL TO NURSE HER POLITICAL LOVER IN HOSPITAL

MISS JANE OGDEN & FREDERICK C. TANNER

New York, Sept. 4.—"I will remain at the bedside of Mr. Tanner until he is convalescent."

With these cheering words Miss Jane Ogden, Albany society belle, is prepared to go to the Post Graduate Hospital in this city, where Frederick C. Tanner, chairman of the Republican state committee, has undergone an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Tanner has been conducting a fight in the constitutional convention for the short ballot, and although suffering from recurring attacks of appendicitis he stayed at the capital and marshaled his forces in the contest.

In he gallery watching the men on the floor was Miss Ogden, Mr. Tanner's fiancee. At last his physicians decided that an operation was imperative and ordered him to New York. It is expected that the couple will be married as soon as Mr. Tanner recovers from his operation.

They met at Governor Whitman's New Year's reception.

A TEACHER'S LETTER

"School days, school days, dear old golden rule days" are almost here. Soon the iron tongues of the great bells all over our country will inform our little folks that play time is over, ant the large army of teachers will take charge of our future citizens, for the greater part of their waking time. I suppose every teacher has been harangued at different times about the importance of their mission. I remember several times when I was younger I have felt that if all we were told of our responsibilities were true, I'd better resign at once, the burden was too great. But while the responsibility is great, do not let the thought depress you. We can only do our best, and after all a teacher can seldom undo home influences.

I always have much sympathy for young teachers. I did not like teaching the first two years. I was lonethen the days, and sometimes even the some and used to count the weeks, hours, until school would be out, and I could return to my home and friends. That was before I learned to live. After I realized there were other places and other people just as interesting as my own community and people, I began to enjoy my work. I took an interest in the children, their parents and friends and the happenings of the neighborhood and I never had a dull moment from that time on. I would say to all: Young teachers, learn to live wherever you may be. Simple existence is always dull, but life is interesting everywhere. We find the few great things in life happen everywhere and it is all our own point of view that makes life interesting or uninteresting. Develop personality, for I think a pleasing personality really has more to do with the success of a teacher than scholarship, and learn to love, and to love some more. Many of us underestimate the value of the love and friendship of children. We spend our time trying to win older people, already set in their ways, while the litle folks are waiting and eager to be won, and when the love of a child is won, you may be sure of his friendship and good will when he is older. I have received many good turns and favors from former pupils, and several little namesakes go to prove how a grown-up will remember someone loved in childhood. All this may seem outside of the rules of teaching, but it helps to spell success and that is what we all want.

When in the school room, watch your voice. Many teachers wear their nerves out, talking in a loud rasping voice, and then blame the children for it. Don't nag and find fault. It will give the impression that your work is not as good as it should be, and your patrons must not be allowed to get that idea. Praise whenever you can, and sometimes when you can't; it does no harm. Be just and kindly in criticism, and do not neglect to encourage and help the dull child. Have as few rules as possible, and be impartial in discipline and during recitations. We can't love all children alike, for teachers are only human, but we can be just and kind to all and no thoroughly successful teacher has "pets," no matter what her personal feelings may be.

In dress be neat. Teachers should always look like ladies and gentlemen, and they are not compelled to spend all their money on clothes in order to do so. Be orderly and prompt and insist on pupils being the same. A disorderly schoolroom is unattractive. Devote a portion of time to teaching manners and morals and clean habits, such as the care of the teeth, etc. These are as important as "readin' and ritin' and 'rithametic, and do not neglect programs now and then for Friday afternoons and the teaching of pretty little songs. This helps to develop the social side. Always uphold the highest ideals for character building, and oversee the play and playgrounds, for you are largely responsible for the moral atmosphere of the school.

Now I think this is enough and I certainly wish all the Blade teachers a successful term of school and if these few words help any of you, I am more than repaid for writing. Many thanks and best regards to all who have remembered—School ma'am of Missouri.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Pulled Bread.

When baking bread take one of the loaves as soon as it comes from the oven. With a fork pull off the crust, then carefully pull the crumb into long strips. Lay these on a pan and place in a hot oven until crisp and golden brown. This is pulled bread and is excellent, either hot or cold.

Peach Bavarian Cream.

A peach Bavarian cream will need a pint of pulp, one-half of a package of granulated gelatine, soaked in a half cupful of cold water and dissolved over hot water, one-third of a cupful of powdered sugar, four drops of almond extract, a slight tingeing of fruit red color paste. When this mixture begins to thicken as it chills stir in gently one pint of heavy cream whipped to a solid froth and turn into molds.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

FAVORS FOLK DANCE

Oh dear! oh dear! Just my luck. Washouts all the way and I missed that Empire State express. So I'll have to charter the Bay State Limited all by myself. Never mind. I have my teapot for company, and it is consoling at times, especially when 'tis boiling hot and there are so many sleepy M. G. R.'s dozing around.

I also have my suffrage melting pot with me, for the benefit of any antis I may meet and—well, I hope it may dispel some of these moonlight reveries. Aren't these antis the most contradictory people in the world? How they travel around the country preaching that woman's place is at home! Then they declare in one breath that women don't want the ballot and won't take interest enough to vote if given the privilege, and in the next breath tell how women will run things and usurp all the offices now held by men if they get the opportunity! Funny, isn't it?

Raoul De Coubert, it did my heart good to hear your voice once more, and your alphabet lesson struck a responsive chord in this direction.

Dear Aunt Eunice, I always read your letters and find much good in them. In regard to the movies, the proprietors of the moving picture shows usually cater to the public, and if you can create a desire among your townspeople for better pictures you will get them. The moving picture has come to stay, and I am glad 'tis so, for their value along the educational line is becoming more and more evident. Not long ago we took our children to a movie where the pictures were drawn from the early history of our country. On our way home one child remarked, "Why, mamma, that was my history lesson for tomorrow! Won't I surprise teacher!" Another time they witnessed the picturesque scenery among the Alps. And again, life on our western ranches, and still another in the Pennsylvania oil regions. And while enjoying them I thanked God for the privilege of viewing these scenes which we might never be able to see in any other way.

I would also advise Ruth Sharp, of Tennessee, not to condemn folk dancing too severely. Let me recite my experience one day last spring. I was in a schoolyard where the teacher did not teach the folk dance. The children played several old-time games, like drop-the-handkeerchief, etc., in which there were several kissing forfeits and more or less wrangling as to who should be "it," or such a one did not play fair, etc.

The next school the children were out in the yard indulging in some folk dances under the supervision of the teacher. Their childish voices sounded very sweet to me as they merrily sang—

"Come, little playmatees, dance with me;
Both your hands now give to me;
Point your toe and away we go,
Up and down in a merry row.
With your hands go clap, clap, clap;
With your feet go stamp, stamp, stamp;
Point your toe and away we go,
Up and down in a merry row."

As they tripped gayly across the lawn in time to the music, acting out the song all in unison, they presented a far prettier picture to my mind than the one previously witnesseed. Surely in the last instance no little girl was made the butt of her schoolmates by being compelled to kiss some boy she did not like. Neither were the less favored compelled to stand by with envious looks while their more popular mates were "it" all the time. And I came home glad that my little girls were the pupils of the teacher who taught folk dancing.

I am intensely interested in all subjects along the educational line, and I hope Mrs. Sharp will some day visit those schools to which she referred and report to us again from her personal observations.

While I am willing to admit that there are a lot of present day fads in our school systems which might be dispensed with to good advantage, yet I feel that we have many advantages and improvements which were unknown a few years ago, and it remains for the teachers to choose the best and discard the useless. However, it will be hard for me to become convinced that our old-time readers were better than those of the present day. Of course, I have a sort of reverence for my old schoolbooks, but as I study those of my daughters, it seems to me that they have been arranged after a careful study toward creating and developing a taste for knowledge and good literature.

But I must hustle home, for I've already stayed too long.—New England Girl.

MANLY SPORT

In the columns of the Merry-Go-Round there appeared an article signed by Laone. I agree with her on almost every point, although I don't think she gives the movies enough credit. They are educational as well as amusing, although some are censured by severe critics.

I have lived in the West ten years and have seen every specimen of life from the crude mountaineer to the high-bred society folk, but have yet to meet the man of ideals that Laone writes of, who has never stayed up all night. I, also would like to know what kind of sports he indulges in.

I approve of almost every kind of manly sport; have danced, fished, hunted, swam and partaken of numerous other pastimes that tend to build up the body and mind, and will have to plead guilty of having been up all night, more than once.

Outdoor life appeals to me, although I have had my share of inside work. Cowboy experiences are all right, but they are often painted up like Italian sunsets. There is a lot to tell about "the land of sunshine," but space does not permit at this time. If everybody agreed there would be no excitement or room for argument. Let's hear from some one who disagrees with me.—Chalmers.

Let's have a letter from the Land of Sunshine. Western letters are always acceptable. Our family likes them.—M. H.

THE PICTURE SHOW

Is the picture show good? We might ask, is the effect of the picture show good? How can suggestions of vice, murder, robbery and the like produce anything but like results? The Bible tells us "as a man thinkest, so is he." How can we have our mind filled with such thoughts and be free from the effects of it? Again, we are told that "an evil tree cannot bear good fruit." For my part I am satisfied that the majority of the films now used do not build up and elevate the morals of those who attend these exhibitions. On the other hand we have cases on record where young boys sought to carry out what the pictures brought to their minds and the results were disastrous. Having studied illustrated lecture work for some time I have some knowledge of the results.

Good authority tells us that 80 per cent of the impressions retained in the mind come through the eye gate. True, the right kind of pictures could be used with different results, but if we question those who have charge of the picture houses as to why they use certain demoralizing films, they will tell us "because the public demands them," and that if they did not use them they would lose their patrons.—R. M. H., Michigan.

MUCH IS LOST

The St. Vincent de Paul society of Brooklyn, N. Y., by way of a service to the people, looks over the city's waste to recover articles that have been thrown away unintentially. Things found last year ranged from a $500 roll of bills and a solid gold watch in an old vest pocket to two healthy specimens of the rubber plant. Bundles of laundry are the most frequent item.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Against Suffrage.

This is my first attempt at writing to the Peace Page, but I saw a letter recently on the subject, Give Women Vote, and I must take exception. I do this, not simply because I am a boy, but because I believe I am right. The writer takes the name, Belle of Egypt. We need not wonder at her views on this subject, as the title itself is enough. In history we recall one Egyptian belle, Cleopatra by name. What became of the flourishing dominions of Egypt while she was queen? Belle of Egypt says: "Why should any girl want an education and then occupy no higher position than being a slave to man-made laws?" I believe that a woman has a higher calling than the power of helping make laws. She has a mission of love rather than force. Why does she want a voice in the government? Instead of meddling with law-making, why doesn't she stay in her place as a mother and care for the little boys of which Belle of Egypt speaks so tenderly? Women are allowed to teach school. Why not help there to bring about the reform which the Belle feigns to love and cherish? As to women not having the legal right to own their children, it is not a true mother who is kept from owning her children, but the belles who would rather leave their children in care of a nurse or nursery while they run around advocating woman suffrage.—A. Ward, Jr.

From Ohio.

I am 16 years old and live in the grand old Buckeye state. My grandfather was a soldier in the civil war. My hobbies are reading, housework and going to school. P. J. B. of Pennsylvania, come again; your letter was fine. I wish there were more boys like you. What has become of the bachelors? I agree with Moonlight Reverie. How many women would like to take their place on the battlefield with the men? If men can do the fighting I say let them do the voting. —Mattie E. Leedom, Newfain, Ohio.

Dear Afton Linger: Your well composed essay was written on both sides of the paper. This is a bad beginning for one of my boys who hopes to distinguish himself in the field of letters. Write plainly hereafter and on one side only, but keep on writing.—Aunt Martha.

Pets.

I am a girl from the Wolverine state. I am a farmer's daughter and prefer country life to that of the city. I love nature and am very fond of animals. For pets I have a colt named "King," a dog ten years old, and a dear little puppy whose name is "Cub." I also have eight ducklings. I help my father out of doors as I have no brothers, but have three sisters older than myself.—Eva McCord, Sears, Mich.

SHORT AND SWEET

Beulah Phillips, Sanford, Mich., 13, is just the age of Jola Prell. Beulah's hobby is helping her mother and going to school.

Iva and Mamie Talkington and Dessie Kocher, Smithfield, W. Va., ask cards.

Grace Woodward, Harrison Valley, Pa., agrees with Plain Pauline.

Roy Carte, Elk View, W. Va., 16, likes to ride horseback. Carrie Brookman, 19, Elk View, W. Va.

Bertha Remington, 13, Red House, N. Y., says there are rattlesnakes on their farm, so they have to go across the Allegheny River for berries.

Mabel Blanton, 18, Sept. 11, Cherry Fork, O., has two living granfathers who were in the civil war.

Ami Tennant, Cork, W. V., asks cards.

Elsie Tallman, Blountville, Tenn., 13, lives near Holston Institute.

Wm. Binns, Coleman Bales, Ray Hamilton, Sparks, W. Va.,

Agnes Kelley Pike, W. Va., loves the birds. She belongs to a sewing and a canning club.

Thomas James has 11 pigeons. He lives at Oak Hill, W. Va., and would like cards.

Wava Line, Dubous, Ind., wants to hear from Wava Moore.

Both of Vera Law's grandparents fought in the Civil War. One is living. Vera lives at Auburn, W. Va.

J. H. of W. Va., who does not send his name, has found 45 bird nests.

Afton Linger and Nettie Stalnaker, cousins, of Horner and Tanner, W. Va., are fond of poetry.

Josephine Newlin, Paoli, Ind., asks cards.

POETS' CORNER

OVER THE HILLS TO THE POORHOUSE

By Will M. Carleton.

Over the hill to the poorhouse I'm trudgin' my weary way—
I, a woman of seventy, and only a trifle gray—
I, who am smart and chipper, for all the years I've told,
As many another woman, that's only half as old.

Over the hill to the poorhouse—I can't make it quite clear!
Over the hill to the poorhouse—it seems so horrid clear!
Many a step I've taken atolin' to and fro.
But this is a sort of journey I never thought to go.

What is the use of heapin on me a pauper's shame?
Am I lazy or crazy? am I blind or lame?
True, I am not so supple, nor yet so awful stout,
But charity ain't no favor, if one can live without.

I am willin' and anxious an' ready any day,
To work for a decent livin', an' pay my honest way;
For I can earn my victuals, an' more, too, I'll be bound,
If anybody only is willin' to have me round.

Once I was young and han'some—I was, upon my soul—
Once my cheeks was roses, my eyes as black as coal;
And I can't remember, in them days, of hearin' people say,
For any kind of reason, that I was in their way.

Taint no use of boastin' or talkin' overfree,
But many a house an' home was open then to me;
Many a han'some offer I had from likely men,
And nobody ever hinted that I was a burden then.

And when to John I was married, sure he was good and smart,
But he and all the neighbors would own I done my part;
For life was all before me, an' I was young an' strong,
And I worked the best that I could in tryin' to get along.

And so we worked together; and life was hard but gay,
With now and then a baby, for to cheer us on our way;
Till we had a half a dozen, an' all growed clean an' neat,
An went to school like others, an' had enough to eat.

So we worked for the childr'n and raised 'em every one;
Worked for 'em summer and winter, just as we ought to 've done.
Only perhaps we humored 'em, which some good folks condemn,
But every couple's childr'n's a heap the best to them.

Strange how much we think of our blessed little ones!
I'd have died my daughters, I'd have died for my sons;
And God, He made that rule of love; but when we're old and gray,
I've noticed it sometimes somehow fails to work the other way.

Strange, another thing; when our boys an' girls was grown,
And when, exceptin' Charley, they'd left us there alone;
When John he nearer an' nearer come, an' dearer seemed to be,
The Lord of Hosts he come one day an' took him away from me.

Still I was bound to struggle, an' never to cringe or fall—
Still I worked for Charley, for Charley was now my all;
And Charley was pretty good to me, with scarce a word or frown,
Till at last he went a courtin', and brought a wife from town.

She was somewhat dressy, an' hadn't a pleasant smile—
She was quite conceity, and carried a heap o style;
But if ever I tried to be friends, I did with her, I know;
But she was hard and proud, an' I couldn't make it go.

She had an edication, an' that was good for her;
But when she twitted me on mine 'twas carryin' things too fur;
An' I told her once 'fore company (an' it almost made her sick)
That I never swallowed a grammer, or 'et a 'rithmetic.

So 'twas only a few days before the thing was done—
They was a family of themselves, and I another one;
And a very little cottage for one family will do,
But I have never seen a house that was big enough for two.

An' never could speak to suit her, never could please her eye,
An' it made me independent, an' then I didnt try;
But I was terribly staggered, an' felt it like a blow,
When Charley turned agin me, an' told me I could go.

I went to live with Susan, but Susan's house was small,
And she was always ahintin' how snug it was for us all;
And what with her husband's sisters, and what with children three,
'Twas easy to discover that there wasnt room for me.

An then I went to Thomas, the oldest son I've got,
For Thomas' buildings 'd cover the half of an acre lot;
But all of 'em said 'twas too warm couldn't stand their sauce—
And Thomas said I needn't think I was comin' there to boss.

An' then I wrote to Rebecca—my girl who lives out west,
And to Isaac, not far from her—some twenty miles at best;
And one of 'em said 'twas too warm there, for anyone so old,
And t'other had an opinion the climate was too cold.

So they have shirked and slighted me, an' shifted me about—
So they have well-night soured me an' wore my old heart out;
But still I've borne up pretty well, an' wasn't much put down,
Till Charley went to the poormaster, an' put me on the town.

Over the hill to the poorhouse—my childr'n dear, good-by!
Many a night I've watched you when only God was nigh;
And God 'll judge between us; but I will al'ays pray
That you shall never suffer the half I do to-day.

POEMS WANTED

The Fatal Wedding and The Sabbath Schools, to Ella Dills, Gneiss, N. C.

The Girl I Left Behind Me, and The Shade of the Old Apple Tree, to Frank Caesar, Pellston, Mich.

Pansie Blossom, All Is Well, and Jennie Dear, to Hubert Brown, Lower Salem, O.

Wild Cow Boy, to Myrtle Pierce, Troy, Pa.

Down by the Old Mill Stream, and Daisies Won't Tell, to Gladys Edwards, Nebraska, Ind.

Grand Father's Clock and Graves 'Neath the Willow, to Dalton W. Davis, Vintondale, Pa.

Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean, to F. Z. Clarke, Festus, Mo.

FROZEN PEACHES

To freeze take one pint of prepared peach pulp and stir into it four drops of almond extract and a chilled syrup made by boiling together for five minutes one pint of sugar and one pint of water. To give it a pretty tint use a little fruit red color paste.

FATE OF THE CUMBERLAND CREW

H. W. Longfellow.

At anchor in Hampton Roads we lay,
On board of the Cumberland sloop-of-war;
And at times from the fortress across the bay
The alarum of drums swept past,
Or a bugle blast
From the camp on the shore.

Then far away to the south, uprose
A little feather of snow white smoke,
And we knew that the iron ship of our foes
Was steadily steering its course
To try the force
Of our ribs of oak.

Down upon us heavily runs,
Silent and sullen, the floating fort;
Then comes a puff of smoke from her guns
And leaps the terrible death
With fiery breath
From each open port.

We were not idle, but send her straight
Defiance back in a full broadside,
As hail rebounds from a roof of slate,
Rebounds our heavier hail
From each iron scale
Of the monster's hide.

"Strike your flag!" the rebel cries,
In his arrogant old plantation strain,
"Never!" our gallant Morris replies;
"It is better to sink than to yield!"
And the whole air pealed
With the cheers of our men.

Then, like a kraken, huge and black,
She crushed our ribs in her iron grasp,
Down went the Cumberland all a wreck,
With a sudden shudder of death,
And the cannon's breath
For her dying gasp.

Next morn, as the sun rose over the bay
Still floated the flag at the main masthead;
Lord, how beautiful was Thy day!
Every waft of the air
Was a whisper of prayer,
Or a dirge for the dead.

Ho! brave hearts that went down in the seas!
Ye are at peace in the troubled stream.
Ho! brave land! with hearts like these,
Thy flag, that is rent in twain,
Shall be one again,
And without a seam!

ROLL CALL

By N. G. Shepard.

"Corporal Green!" the orderly cried;
"Here!" was the answer, loud and clear,
From the lips of the soldier who stood near;
And "Here" was the word the next replied.

"Cyrus Drew!"—then a silence fell—
This time no answer followed the call;
Only his rear man had seen him fall,
Killed or wounded, he could not tell.

There they stood in the failing light,
These men of battle with grave, dark looks,
As plain to be read as open books,
While slowly gathered the shades of night.

The fern on the hillsides was splashed with blood,
And down in the corn where the poppies grew
Were redder stains than the poppies knew,
And crimson dyed was the river's blood.

For the foe had crossed from the other side
That day, in the face of a murderous fire,
That swept them down in its terrible ire,
And their life-blood went to color the tide.

"Herbert Kline!" At the call there came
Two stalwart soldiers into the line,
Bearing between them this Herbert Kline,
Wounded and bleeding, to answer his name.

"Ezra Kerr!" and a voice answered Here!"
"Hiram Kerr!"—but no man replied,
They were brothers, these two; the sad winds sighed,
And a shudder crept through the cornfield near.

"Ephraim Deane!" — then a soldier spoke;
"Deane carried our regiment's colors," he said;
"Where our ensign was shot, I left him dead,
Just after the enemy wavered and broke.

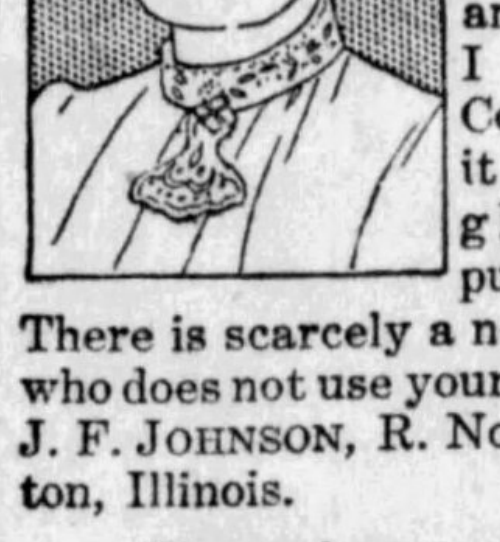
"Close to the roadside his body lies;
I paused a moment and gave him a drink;
He murmured his mother's name, I think,
And death came with it and closed his eyes."

'Twas a victory, yes, but it cost us dear—
For that company's roll, when called at night,
Of a hundred men who went into the fight,
Numbered but twenty that answered "Here!"

IN ALL OUR NEIGHBORHOOD

There Is Hardly A Woman Who Does Not Rely Upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Princeton, Ill.—"I had inflammation, hard headaches in the back of my neck and a weakness all caused by female trouble, and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with such excellent results that I am now feeling fine. I recommend the Compoundand praise it to all. I shall be glad to have you publish my letter. There is scarcely a neighbor around me who does not use your medicine."—Mrs. J. F. JOHNSON, R. No. 4, Box 30, Princeton, Illinois.



Experience of a Nurse.

Poland, N.Y.—"In my experience as a nurse I certainly think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a great medicine. I wish all women with female troubles would take it. I took it when passing through the Change of Life with great results and I always recommend the Compound to all my patients if I know of their condition in time. I will gladly do all I can to help others to know of this great medicine."—Mrs. HORACE NEWMAN, Poland, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

INGERSOLL ON NAPOLEON

Will this department please publish the impressions of Ingersoll at the tomb of Napoleon?—A. G. B., Edelstein, Ill.

"A little while ago," said Colonel Ingersoll, "I stood by the grave of the old Napoleon—a magnificent tomb of gilt and gold, fit almost for a deity dead—and gazed upon the sarcophagus of rare and nameless marble, where rest at last the ashes of that restless man. I leaned over the balustrade and thought about the career of the greatest soldier of the modern world.

"I saw him walking up the banks of the Seine contemplating suicide. I saw him at Toulon. I saw him putting down the mob in the streets of Paris. I saw him at the head of the army crossing the bridge at Lodi with the tricolor in his hand. I saw him in Egypt, in the shadow of the pyramids. I saw him conquer the Alps and mingle the eagles of France with the eagles of the crags. I saw him at Marengo, at Ulm and at Austerlitz. I saw him in Russia, when the infantry of the snow and the calvary of the wild blast scattered his legions like winter's withered leaves. I saw him at Leipsic in defeat and disaster—driven by a million bayonets back upon Paris—clutched like a wild best—banished to Elba. I saw him escape and retake an empire by the force of his genius. I saw him upon the frightful field of Waterloo, where chance and fate combined to wreck the fortunes of their former king. And I saw him at St. Helena, with his hands crossed behind him, gazing out upon the sad and eolemn sea.

"I thought of the widows and orphans he had made, of the tears that had been shed for his glory, and of the only woman who ever loved him, pushed from his heart by the cold hand of ambition. And I said I would rather have been a French peasant and worn wooden shoes; I would rather have lived in a hut with a vine growing over the door, and the grapes growing purple in the amorous kisses of the autumn sun; I would rather have been that poor peasant, with my wife by my side knitting as the day died out of the sky, with my children upon my knees and their arms about me; I would rather have been this man and gone down to the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust, than to have been that imperial personification of force and murder known as Napoleon the Great."

MARRIAGE BETWEEN COUSINS

I would like to know in which states it is unlawful for first cousins to marry.—A. J. P., Council Bluffs, Ia.

Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming, and in some of them is declared incestuous and void. Cousins could go from one state where their marriage was forbidden to another, where permitted, and be married.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Please give a description of the climate and public lands of South Dakota.—V. L. G., Pittsford, Mich.

The land in South Dakota is mostly prairie. The state is noted for its abundance of sunshine. The air is dry in winter and low temperature is endured without much suffering. The Chinook winds from the Pacific warm currents modify the temperature very perceptibly. The state has not been visited during recent years by those northern blizzards. The winters are not severe as a usual thing, for the cattle range for the entire winter on the open prarie. South Dakota has 3,573,269 acres of public lands. Of this 3,519,488 are unsurveyed and 53,781 are surveyed. The land offices are located at B'lefourche, Gregory, Lemmon, Pierre, Rapid City and Timberlake.

NEW MEXICO LANDS

I would like to know something concerning the public lands of New Mexico.—E. E. N., Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

The area of the surveyed lands in New Mexico amounts to 20,062,529 acres. There are 10,042,312 unsurveyed acres, making a total of 30,104,843 acres. The land offices where one may obtain information concerning homesteads are located at the following towns: Clayton, Fort Sumner, Las Cruces, Roswell, Santa Fe and Tucumcari.

THE LUSITANIA

Please tell something of the Lusitania, which was torpedoed by a German submarine.—L. A. R., Greenville, Ala.

The Lusitania, operated by the Cunard lines, was constructed in 1907 at Glasgow by J. Brown & Co. The gross tonnage of this big liner was 32,000, with an indicated horsepower of 70,000. The vessel was 790 feet long, 88 feet in width, and had a depth of 60.6 feet.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL

I would like a sketch of Robert G. Ingersoll and his beliefs on religion.—D. W., Opdyke, Ill.

Robert Green Ingersoll, the American lawyer, lecturer and author, was born August 11, 1833, and died July 21, 1899. He received a common school education and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He soon became prominent in the courts and in Democratic politics. He recruited a regiment in the civil war and entered the army as colonel. In 1862 he was captured by some confederates, but was soon paroled and given command of a camp in St. Louis. He soon after resigned. After the war he became a Republican and was made attorney general of Illinois in 1866. Ingersoll was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1884 and placed in nomination for president James G. Blaine, whom he termed "the plumed knight." His nominating speech gave him national reputation as an orator, and he afterward lectured frequently. Ingersoll was an agnostic and in his lectures attacked the Bible and the beliefs of the Christian religion. He was prominent in politics for several years, and had he not given such frequent expression to his agnostic views he would doubtless have been honored with high offices. He took up his permanent residence in New York city in 1882, and practiced law until his death. Ingersoll was not an infidel, but rather an agnostic.

JOHN BURROUGHS

Please give a sketch of the life of John Burroughs in this department.—T. T., Fairland, Ind.

John Burroughs, the American essayist and naturalist, was born April 3, 1837. For about eight years he taught school, and was for a time a journalist. He then became a clerk in the treasury department, and later a national bank examiner. He then settled on a farm in New York, and has devoted himself to fruit culture, nature study and literature. The personal element is very marked in his writings, and the charm of his easy familiar style has done much to popularize the study of nature. In 1903 he accompanied President Roosevelt on a trip through the west, including a lengthy sojourn in the Yellowstone national park in close communion with the wild life of the game preserve. Some of his principal books are the Wake Robin, Winter Sunshine, Birds and Poets, Locusts and Wild Honey, Pepacton, Notes of a Walker, Fresh Fields, Signs and Seasons, Sharp Eyes, Indoor Papers, Notes on Walt Whitman; Whitman, a Study, The Light of Day, Squirrels and Other Fur-bearers.

FOREIGNERS

I would like to know the approximate number of foreigners in the United States who are living here and the countries represented by them.—A. W., Iron Mound, Ky.

According to the census bureau there were 13,515,886 persons of foreign birth in the United States in April, 1910. They constituted 14.7 per cent of the total population, 1.1 per cent more than in 1900. They were born in these countries: England, 876,455; Scotland, 261,034; Wales, 82,479; Ireland, 1,352,155; Germany, 2,501,181; Norway, 403,858; Sweden, 665,183; Denmark, 181,621; Netherlands, 120,053; Belgium, 49,397; Luxemburg, 3,068; France, 117,236; Switzerland, 124,834; Portugal, 57,623; Spain, 21,977; Italy, 1,343,070; Russia, 1,602,752; Finland, 129,669; Austria, 1,174,924; Hungary, 495,600; Rumania, 65,920; Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, 21,451; Greece, 101,264; Turkey in Europe, 32,221; Turkey in Asia, 59,702; Canada, French, 385,083; Canada, other than Newfoundland, 816,063; Mexico, 219,802; Cuba and other West Indies, except Porto Rico, 23,169; all other countries, 56,701.

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS

I would like the names of the present ambassadors who are now representing other countries in the United States.—F. E. W., Corry, Pa.

The following are the foreign diplomatic representatives in this country, and the nations they represent: Argentina, Romulo S. Naon, ambassador; Austria-Hungary, Konstantin Theodor Dumba, ambassador; Belgium, E. Havenith, minister; Bolivia, Don Ignacio Calderon, minister; Brazil, Domicio da Gama, ambassador; Chile, Don Eduardo Suarez, ambassador; China, Kai Fu Shah, minister; Colombia, Don Julio Betancourt, minister; Costa Rica, Don Roberto Brenes Mesen, minister; Cuba, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, minister; Denmark, Constantin Brun, minister; Dominican republic, Don Eduardo R. Soler, minister; Ecuador, Don Gonzalo S. Cordova, minister; France, Jean J. Jusserand, ambassador; Germany, Count Johann Henrich von Bernstorff, ambassador; Great Britain, Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, ambassador; Greece, A. Schliemann, minister; Guatemala, Don Joaquin Mendez, minister; Hayti, Solon Menos, minister; Honduras, Alberto Membreno, minister; Italy, Marquis Cusani Confalonier, ambassador; Japan, Viscount Sutemi Chinda, ambassador; Netherlands, Chevalier W. L. F. C. van Rappard, minister; Nicaragua, General Don Emiliano Chamorro, minister; Norway, H. H. Byrn, minister; Panama, Don Eusebio A. Morales, minister; Paraguay, Hector Velazquez, minister; Persia, Mehdi Khan, minister; Peru, Frederico Alfonso Pezet, minister; Portugal, Visconde de Alto, minister; Russia, George Bakmetieff, ambassador; Salvador, Francisco Duenas, minister; Siam, Phya Prabha Karavongse, minister; Spain, Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, ambassador; Sweden, W. A. F. Ekengren, minister; Switzerland, Paul Ritter, minister; Turkey, A. Rustem Bey, ambassador; Uruguay, Carlos Maria de Pena, minister; Venezuela, Santos A. Dominica, minister.

JOHNSON'S IMPEACHMENT

Will you please tell something concerning the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson?—L. O., San Diego, Cal.

A resolution of impeachment against Johnson was passed by the house of representatives on Feb. 24, 1868, the trial beginning March 5. Eleven articles charged the president with high crimes and misdemeanors in connection with five various matters, the most important of which were the removal of Stanton in disregard of the tenure-of-office act and the appointment of Thomas. Johnson had removed Stanton from the office of secretary of war in August, 1867 and appointed Grant to the post. In the following September congress refused to ratify the removal, Grant resigned, and Stanton resumed his former duties. On Feb. 21, 1868, Johnson dismissed Stanton and appointed General Lorenzo Thomas secretary ad interim. Two unsuccessful attempts to impeach Johnson had been made.

In the new impeachment proceedings Chief Justice Chase presided over the trial. A test vote on May 16 resulted in 35 for conviction and 19 against. As the requisite two-thirds vote had not been obtained Johnson was acquitted. Dunning says, "The single vote by which Andrew Johnson escaped conviction marks the narrow margin by which the presidential element in our system escaped destruction."

BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT

I would like to have an account of the battle of Point Pleasant published in these columns.—O. U. C., Albia, Ia.

The battle of Point Pleasant was fought Oct. 10, 1774 in what is now West Virginia at the mouth of the Great Kanawha river. About 1200 Virginians commanded by Andrew Lewis were on one side. The battle extended throughout the day, being fought desperately by both forces. The whites adopted Indian tactics of warfare and gained victory. Both sides lost heavily, 75 whites being killed and 150 wounded. Colonel Charles Lewis was among the killed. The Indian loss has never been definitely determined, but is believed to have been quite as great as that of the men under Lewis. In the treaty following the battle the Indians agreed to give up to the whites an extensive tract of land south of the Ohio river. The result of the conflict had to do with opening Kentucky to the whites.

MISCELANEOUS

S. C. H., Gladys, Va.—Mail is carried across the Atlantic ocean on passenger ships.

C. W. J., Nebo, N. C.—The causes of the European war were published in this department July 1.

L. C. B., Sharon, Vt.—We cannot print a sketch of the life of Robert Hunt, the clergyman.

J. L. B., Enemcleu, Wash.—The deaths of the Siamese twins occurred two hours apart.

E. S. H., Viloa, Kan.—Robert Ingersoll died suddenly and did not change his religious beliefs before death.

Accused of Hiring Men to Kill Husband

MRS. ELIZABETH T. B. MOHR

DECLARE MURDER CHARGE FRAMEUP

Doctor's Widow Says Mohr Was Slain in a Conspiracy.

Special to The Blade.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 3.—"I am absolutely innocent," said Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Mohr today, after spending the night with her children at home, following her release on $10,000 bail.

She absolutely denied all knowledge of the alleged conspiracy that resulted in the murder of her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr and the wounding of his housekeeper, Miss Emily Burger. It was the first statement by Mrs. Mohr since her arrest in connection with the murder and her release on bail.

The funeral of Dr. Mohr, held today from his residence, was arranged by Mrs. Mohr and carried out under her direction. It was private.

Calls Charge Frame Up.

"I knew nothing about the dreadful conspiracy until the detectives told me," Mrs. Mohr declared. "They shot and killed Dr. Mohr and then tried to frame me up. Yes, it was a frame-up. But my lawyers will have to give you all the information."

For cool nerve, Mrs Mohr is remarkable. She was the first to reach her husband's bedside at the Rhode Island hospital. Within a few hours after his death she applied for and received the custody of his property. She has smiled and laughed ever since her arrest. The funeral arrangements for her husband, made by her down to the last detail, even included an invitation to Charles M. Mohr, a son of the murdered physician by another wife, though there always has been unfriendliness between the son and his stepmother. Charles Mohr contested Mrs. Mohr's right to the custodianship of Dr. Mohr's estate, and a legal battle was avoided by the widow's voluntary surrender. Charles Mohr's two attorneys were placed in charge of the property.

Her Nerve Unshaken.

That the three negroes, George W. Healis, Henry Spellman and Cecil Brown have made detailed confessions that the physician's wife promised them $5,000 to kill Dr. Mohr and disfigure Miss Burger, apparently has not shaken the nerve of Mrs. Mohr. After her release on bail, she went, practically a free woman, to her little yellow home, and busied herself with her children as though she had not a care in the world.

Efforts already are being made by the authorities to get in touch with Dr. Mohr's first wife, said to be in New York. Little has been known here of the former Mrs. Mohr since she figured in a sensational alienation suit brought in 1897 by Dr. Mohr against Dr. William Stevens of New York.

Mrs. Mohr and the three negroes are to be arraigned before Judge Hammil Warren in Bristol county, Sept. 10, by which time it is believed Miss Burger will be able to leave the hospital and give testimony. Today it was said the young woman was out of danger.

BACTERIA FOSSILS FOUND

Scientists Discover Evidences of Fossilized Microbes.

Marvelous as were the discoveries of such prehistoric monsters as the mammoth, the mastodon and the stegosaurus, they are now eclipsed by recent investigations which show the most minute microbes and bacteria in fossil form.

The ancestors of our modern infectious disease germs and microbes have been found in fossils of the earliest life on the earth. Fossil bacteria have been discovered in very ancient limestones collected by Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, in Gallatin county, Montana.

The bacteria consist of individual cells and apparent chains of cells which correspond in their physical appearance with the cells of micrococci, a form of bacteria of today. The world has believed that bacteria were modern forms of life, but now we are made to realize that they existed in the dawn of world history, many million years ago.

SERBIA'S MOST HEROIC WAR STORY

FROM the beginning of the war important moves have now and then involved little Serbia, says Dr. Karl Beesan von Staart, writing from Calais. To resist any invasion the Serbian army has been reorganized and re-equipped, and has been pronounced in better condition than when the war began. Yet in its ranks will be lacking some of its ablest fighting men, because they are no more.

Fought for Half a Century.

In the Valievo district of Northern Serbia there has for the last century been no better known family than the Beluchitis. Their ancestral home — a small estate of the eighteenth century period — crowns a slight rise in the plateau which slopes away from the foothills of the Balkan mountains to Save river beyond, and it has been known to travelers and almost worshiped by the simple peasantry in that region for generations. Around the castle there have sprung up possibly a hundred native homes—something after the manner in which chicks gather around the feet of the mother hen—and the whole place is now designated as a village with a name of its own, Kragouyevatz.

But Lackovatz—for such is the name the castle is known by—shines only because of reflected glory, as it were; the Beluchiti family is the real light of the Valievo district. "Fighting Yovno" Beluchiti, as he was known, settled there in the early part of the last century, and no sword was more active than his in the long battle which finally freed Serbia from Turkish rule. Following the peace treaty of 1829, "Fighting Yovno" was given Lackovatz and the surrounding territory as his domain, and he and his sons and his sons' sons alternately lived there, or were driven out only to return again during the half century of Serbia's civil strife between Karageorgevich and the Obrenovich dynasties.

A half century of almost constant fighting—especially when you are battling for your home—is bound to develop pretty good fighting material, so when the Obrenovich clan finally won out in this fratricidal strife, there was numbered among the victors' ranks no more honored family than the Beluchitis. Stefanovno Beluchiti, then a man in the prime of life, was the head of the family at that time, and, with Lackovatz again secure to him as a family home, he settled down on his estates to a life of rest and ease.

Stefanovno had sons and grandsons, and the Beluchiti lust for wholesome strife ran with the blood in their veins. With Serbia at peace, they fought under the banners of neighbor countries, thereby adding greatly to the fame of the family as warriors. In the Balkan wars of a few years ago, old Stefanovno, then turned 80, was too old to take up arms for his country, but he sent seven sons and four grandsons, and then did his part by drilling recruits. With the close of this bloody strife, four sons and three grandsons returned again to Lackovatz, and the aged sire prepared to spend his final years happy in the bosom of his family.

Call of War Again Heard.

Then, out of a clear sky, came the present European trouble, and the four sons and three grandsons donned their uniforms, polished their swords and were among the first to join the Serbian army following Austria's declaration of war.

At Lackovatz there remained only the grandfather, now scarcely able to walk, even with the aid of a cane, and the women and children. As his sons and grandsons took their leave, the aged patriot bemoaned the infirmities of age, which made it even impossible to drill recruits, and bade them fight, not only as every Serbian should for his native land, but to battle as only a Beluchiti could.

"If you have to come back and tell me that Serbia has been beaten, that the Austrians are invading our land—well, don't come back at all! Beluchitis have died, but none have admitted defeat!"

This was the farewell of the head of the family.

Return of the Here.

The youngest of the three grandsons who left for the front was Treko, a mere lad of scarcely 18, but who had won the rank of corporal by his exploits in the second Balkan war, to get into which he had run away from home. With his twin sister, Ilia—alike as two peas in a pod—he was the pet of the household, and it was freely predicted that, if he lived, he would eventually rule Luackovatz and the Beluchitis with the same efficiency that his grandfather had shown for a half century.

Treko joined his regiment, for the members of his family were separated in different commands, and fought unscathed through the glorious campaign of last August, when the first Austrian invasion was repulsed. He was breveted a sergeant, granted a two weeks' leave of absence, and returned to Lackovatz, where he was the idol of the community, the god of his twin sister and the means of lighting the fires of youth in old Stefanovno's fading eyes.

Ilia, the belle of the Valievo district, even proposed to her mother that he should marry her, and, when this proffer was laughingly rejected, pouted in solitude during the rest of Treko's furlough because he would not promise to take her back to the front with him.

"All I want is a uniform and a rifle," she pleaded, then, with her head high, proudly announced: "The blood of the Beluchitis runs in the veins of its women as well as those of its men!"

But Treko returned to the front alone, and Ilia remained behind to care for her grandfather. Then followed those tragic days when the gallant Serbian army was obliged to give up all it had won and retreat ignominiously, because there were no more bullets for the rifles or shells for the cannon.

When the Dark Days Come.

Without fighting—for they could not fight the Austrian torrent of shells and bullets with their fists or bayonets—the despairing Serbs fell back—abandoning their cities and homes to the invading armies. The soldiers understood nothing of why they were retreating Field Marshal Putnck alone knew the reason, and all his plans for a resumption of the Serbian offensive were held up pending the promised shipment of munitions from France. But the soldiers knew nothing of this. Hence they murmered of cowardice, folly, treachery. They did not understand, so they fell into despair.

Sergt. Treko Beluchiti became taciturn and surly. This was not the way the Beluchitis were used to fighting, and be kept asking his brother officers why they must ever retreat without offering battle. War is not as it used to be—men first and munitions second. No, it is munitions first and men second now, but this the high-strung Treko could not comprehend. When it was his home district, Valievo, his officers began abandoning to the enemy, even marching up to his colonel and demanding to be told the real reason for such a move. The officer gave him ten days at the rear for insubordination.

The Home-Coming of Treko.

That night Sergt. Beluchiti deserted, leaving his uniform and rifle behind. Twenty-four hours later, after the Serbian forces had gone farther southward, Treko was at Lackovatz, rapping on the door of the castle. Ilia admitted him and embraced him, but old Stefanovno was amazed to see his grandson home again and in civilian dress. Treko broke down, then threw himself on the floor in front of the aged man.

"Grandfather, Serbia is lost," he cried. "God himself could not save her, even if he would. The Austrians are more numerous than the leaves of the forest, and our army is fleeing before them without fighting. There is nothing more to do. All the country around here has been abandoned, and the Austrians will be here in a few hours."

"And thou? Thou, a Beluchiti?" asked the white-haired patriot.

"I have told you. There is nothing more that can be done. I have left my regiment and come home. The Austrians are approaching, but if we hide our knives and fowling pieces, they will find us unarmed and let us alone. I will till the fields; I will help you care for the women and children."

The Anger of a Patriarch.

Stafanovno Beluchiti drew himself up to his full six feet. His lips quivered in the whiteness of the vast beard, while his eyes turned to steel under their hairy brows.

"Is this a Beluchiti who is speaking?" he thundered. "I must believe that thy mother betrayed thy father, and that thou art the child of another! A Turk, perhaps, for no Serbian would speak thus! Thou profanest this house! Go, and never set foot in it again! Go! Get out into the highway and beg of the Austrian dogs! Thou worm! And that post in the army that thou has deserted—"

"I shall fill it!"

It was Ilia who spoke. Erect as the man who towered in his rage before, she placed herself between her twin brother and her grandfather, her hands clenched over her bosom, pride radiating from her entire being.

"Grandsire," she spoke in even tones, "my brother is a coward, and may the light of day nor the darkness of night nevermore find him happy. But you should not speak thus of his mother, for she is my mother, too. I am twin to this—this thing"—and she pointed behind her—"flesh of his flesh; blood of his blood. If he is the child of another, then so am I!"

"But I am not!" and she raised her voice and stamped her foot. "I am a Beluchiti, and I will prove it! I will take my brother's place in the ranks! For Serbia! For the Beluchitis! For my mothers honor—" and, womanlike, she gave way to her tears as the aged patriarch stretched his hand in blessing above her.

The Way of the Beluchitis.

That night, Ilia, clad in a ragged Serbian uniform which her grandfather had produced from some place, set out after the retreating Serbian army. Treko, from the darkness outside the castle watched his sister leave, then slunk away into the night, never to be seen again.

The next morning, the Austrians arrived at Kragouyevatz and occupied the village. An officer and a file of soldiers marched up the hill to Lackovatz, and Stefanovno opened the door to their knock.

"Which road did the last of the fleeing Serbian regiments take?" asked the officer.

"You do not know to whom you are speaking!" answered the old man haughtily.

The office shrugged his shoulders to show that he neither knew nor cared, and repeated the question with a threat.

Grandfather Beluchiti slammed the door in his face and bolted it.

The soldiers, under orders from their officers, smashed an entrance through the panels with the butts of their rifles. They found the old man trying to load an ancient flint-lock, and they made him prisoner, and with him the women and children, setting a guard over them in their own home.

The Return to the Ranks.

Meantime, Ilia had caught up to her brother's regiment. Trusting to her extraordinary likeness in face and size to Treko, she presented herself to the colonel as her brother, apologized for the desertion and begged to be taken back. In consideration for past services of Sergt. Beluchiti, the voluntary return and the manifest repentence, the colonel agreed to remit the death sentence—for desertion in the face of the enemy is a crime punished by immediate shooting—and, furthermore, to allow Beluchiti to take his rifle again. But all rank was stripped away, and Ilia became Private Beluchiti.

Early in December, Private Beluchiti was in the trenches before Topola. One week before the long promised supply of munitions had arrived from France. And that day began the glorious counter defense of the Serbians. When the long awaited signal to charge was given, Private Beluchiti was the first to leap over the breastworks and dash toward the enemy's lines. The company captured an Austrian battery at the point of the bayonet, and Private Beluchiti, despite the hail of bullets, was the first to reach the coveted guns.

That same evening the colonel, his troops flushed with victory, announced that Private Beluchiti had been promoted to the rank of corporal.

Driving Out the Austrians.

The Serbian advance continued all along the line for many days thereafter. The Serbs pushed back the Austrians and gradually reconquered the territory that had been abandoned. In one of these desperate battles the company of which Corporal Beluchiti was a member lost all its officers and half its men, but in the final charge, made just before sunset, Corporal Beluchiti led the remnant of the company in the last bayonet charge that took the Serbs into the Austrian trenches, and reinforcements soon put the enemy to complete flight.

That night, by the light of the moon, Corporal Beluchiti became Ser-
geant Beluchiti again and rece
medal for valor from the colonel
hand.

A week later, the Serbian had
ed a footing in the Valievo d
and as the enemy continued to r
before them, Sergeant Beluchiti
"more like a devil than a ma
members of the company afte
stated.

Less than a day's march
Lackovatz, the Serbians, now m
northward rapidly, unexpectedly
across a considerable force of
trians, strongly entrenched, l
cover the retreat of the main
The Serbians, surprised, were
back at first, but reinforcemen
rived, and the assault on the Au
position was renewed. It was a
encounter, but exceedingly san
while it lasted. There was the
paratory artillery bombardment,
the long lines of Serbians leaped
their positions for the final ba
attack.

Foremost in the ranks of th
tacking forces was Sergeant B
iti, and the entire company, foll
was soon hacking and slashing
at the enemy. On a little knol
hind the Austrian trench was a
ard bearer with the flag of his
ment, and through the trench a
the grassy slopes, bayoneting as
advanced, rushed the Serbians,
geant Beluchiti still out in fron
bullet struck, and the young
fell, but was up again in a m
and the bayonet driven by the
of a Beluchiti soon was buried
breast of the Austrian flag bea
Another bullet struck Ilia a
seized the flag, and she fell with
the ground. The wave of Se
passed over and on, driving the
resistlessly before it.

That night, as the Serbs looke
their wounded and buried their
they found their sergeant wher
had fallen, half wrapped in
enemy's flag, her life blood stai
crimson. Ilia weakly asked fo
colonel, and, when he arrived
told him of her deception.

"I'm dying, so I know I'm forg
she whispered, life almost gone,
as the colonel nodded his head
lence, she continued: "Colonel,
me with you to Lackavatz, and,
you get to my grandfather's doo
tell him that I am dead—tell him
I died like a Beluchiti."

Five minutes later Ilia was
The soldiers tenderly laid the bo
a bier of branches, covered her
the flag she had won, and bo
away with them to Lackovatz.

The Home Coming of a Hero

It was sunset the next day whe
regiment reached Kragouyevatz
Austrians having evacuated the
a few hours before. The reg
halted in the village, but the co
with a guard of honor, carried
blood stained bier up the inclined
until they reached Lackovatz.
door of the castle was open.

"Stefanovno Beluchiti!" called
officer.

No answer.

"Stefanovno Beluchiti!" shoute
colonel again, making a trump
his hands.

Still no answer, and the colonel
one of his aides, stepped acros
threshold. In a pool of blood,
inside the door, lay the Stefanovn
luchiti, two women and two chi
their throats cut. Nearby was st
a dead Austrian, a gaping hole
breast from the charge of the
flintlock, still clasped in the old
hands.

Thus do the Beluchitis fight
die.

AMERICAN IS A WAR HERO, RESCUING LOST BAGGAG

Edward Page Gaston, American explorer and diplomat, is heralded as one of the heroes of the European war, whose deeds have not been performed on field of battle. Gaston is today the "go-between" of Germany and England. He enjoys the confidence of the military authorities of both countries. Many the English mother who has Gaston to thank for the word that her boy reported "missing" by the military is alive and safe at Spandau or Ruhleben. And many the German mother, too, who has cried with joy to tender Gaston some little parcel which the English military authorities allow "neutral gentlemen on an errand of mercy," to carry to her dear Hans Jaeger in an English prison-pen.

Gaston was in London when the war broke out, and, as a member of the Relief Committee for Stranded American Tourists, did excellent service in the recovery of tons of baggage lost in Germany. Since completing this task Gaston has embarked on the duties of an international "go-between," and is the only man enjoying passports from the allies and Germany.

Gaston a Versatile Explorer.

Gaston began his career as an explorer and journalist in Henry, Ill., where he startled his friends while still in his teens by announcing that he was going to explore the buried cities and cliff dwellings of the ancient inhabitants of Arizona and New Mexico. With this as a start he traveled over Asia and Africa, and in 1894 explored Mexico, winning favor with President Diaz. For the last decade he has been working in Europe, where his mountaineering has included some of the most thrilling and dangerous ascents in Europe.

Gaston was in London when the guns of the European war began booming. It was a period of intense stress. Excited American travelers were arriving by the thousands in London each day. Some had two shillings to their name and others were not so fortunate. None had their baggage, at least none of those who had come from Germany, where some 25,000 had been traveling. Here arose one of the most serious and difficult problems of the Relief Committee for Stranded American Tourists.

Knight of the Lost Baggage.

Gaston arose to the occasion and volunteered to plunge into Germany on his own initiative. Decked out with a sheaf of diplomatic credentials and introductory letters, he met the German military authorities. He asked for special trains and got them at a time when the maelstrom was sucking in every piece of available rolling stock. He secured permission to enter places forbidden to many of the highest military officials, and within a few months had gathered heaps of supposedly lost American baggage, practically all of which has been returned to the United States by way of Rotterdam.

Gaston was arrested on several occasions, but was always released with apologies.

"Go-Between" for Nations.

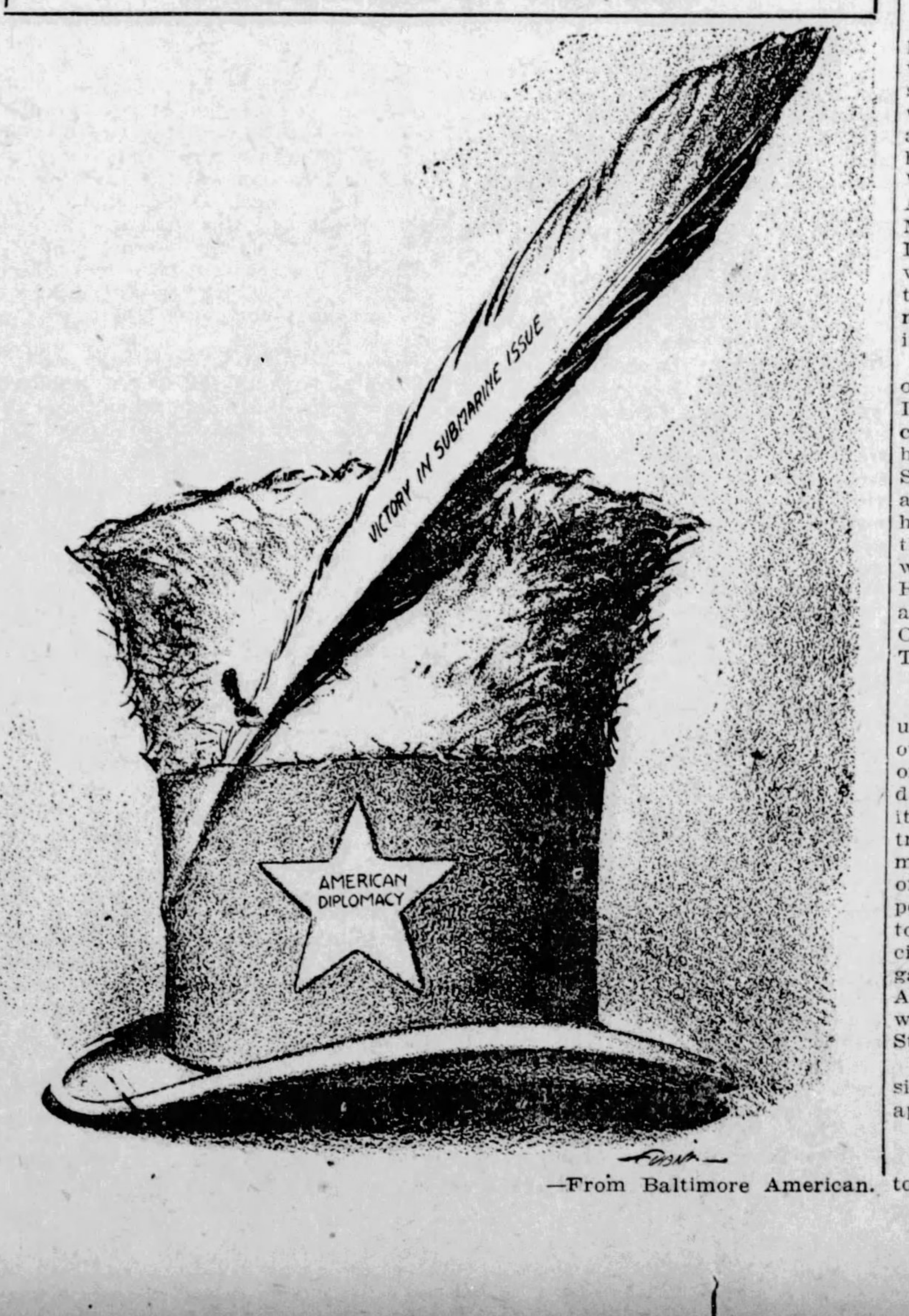
When Gaston returned to England he told of the condition of the prisoners,
many of whom needed clothing
supplies. He was warned that Ger
would tolerate no relief. Gaston
clared he had arranged a plan an
proceeded to carry it into executi

On his first relief expedition he
neyed from camp to camp and
distributed his parcels sent by B
families to their kin in prison c
From this beginning Gaston has
come the medium through which
many and Great Britain are toler
courtesies otherwise forbidden by
rules of war.

HAS PECULIAR HANDS

Alex Swanson of West Concord
H., a granite cutter, possesses tw
culiar characteristics. His hands
in unison—that is, a movement o
involuntarily causes the other han
perform the same function, and
he has an abundance of hair on
head, he has never had to use a
on his face.

A FEATHER IN OUR HAT



—From Baltimore American.

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A BARGAIN

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OWEN CHINA IS FAMOUS FOR QUALITY

It is thin, yet of such strong texture that it stands long, hard wear. It is very light. The dinner plates weigh only 12 ounces, and other pieces tip the scales just as delicately. There are 6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 fruit plates, 6 individual butter dishes, one covered sugar bowl, one cream pot, a meat dish, a round vegetable dish and a large bowl.

You will be proud of this set. Take advantage of your opportunity.

These sets will be shipped F. O. B. from the factory (shipping costs are a mere trifle), and guaranteed against ordinary breakage in transit. Get this set. Send for it now, to

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Dept. 91 Galesburg, Kansas.

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TAKING THE WORLD BY STOR
Biggest time and work saver ever introduced int
American home. Washes and rinses a tub fu
clothes spotlessly clean in 3 minutes. Can't injur
most delicate fabrics. Water and air suctio
vacuum principle does the work. New patented
ure—the soap receptacle! None other has it
competition—a clear field for you. Most liberal t
tory concessions to a few more active men and wo
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ERMANS GAIN VICTORY WHICH MAY FORCE CAPTURE OF RIGA

e Bridgehead at Friederichstadt After Many Days—alkan Situation Again to the Front as Serbia Yields Partially to Bulgars' Demands.

r'i, via London, Sept. 4.—The man army engaged in the battle possession of the Russian port of has won another important vic- Army headquarters announced y the capture of the bridgehead riderichstadt on the Dvina, about miles below Riga. The Germans ured 37 officers and 3,325 men. he triumphal progress of the Ger- s at other points, however, seems ave been stopped, temporarily at t by the Russians. It is evident the czar's troops have rallied at and are offering desperate resist- e.

he general staff admits that fight- still continues at Grodno, though Germans hold the fortress and the ller forts, after taking six heavy s and 2,700 prisoners. The Rus- rear guard is apparently check- the efforts of Field Marshal von denburg to attack the flank of Russian center.

ld Marshal von Mackensen also ears to be meeting with obstinate stance. The Russians on the Jasi river are holding up his attempts ross that stream. The general states that the enemy still holds bridgeheads at Bereza and Kar- ie. The Germans must take both re they can proceed.

Associated Press.

ondo.., Sept. 4.—In the absence of ked changes on any of the battle s the English public has again ed its attention to the diplomatic tion in the Near East, and to rs of tentative efforts in the di- on of peace negotiations.

is announced officially at Nish the final draft of Serbia's an- to the note of the quadruple en- is ready and will be presented shortly. It is presumed here that the reply on the whole will be favorable in regard to concessions to Bulgaria, although little hope is entertained that Serbia will grant her late enemy all the territory demanded in Macedonia.

Advices from Sofia indicate that unless the whole of Macedonia is conceded, there is little chance of re-establishment of the Balkan league. It is pointed out in official circles at the Bulgarian capital that compliance with the program of the entente allies means actual participation in the war, while agreement to the request of the central powers implies merely friendly neutrality, expressed in permitting the shipment through Bulgaria of arms and other war supplies for the Turks.

Although it has been established rather definitely that London has no part in the initiation of informal peace discussions, it is plain that official circles are interested keenly in the news of activity in this direction. There are straws in the wind which indicate that what are designated as "proper peace overtures" on the part of the Germans would be met with consideration. However, the general public, not so well informed as is the government, probably would regard such overtures as premature.

While diplomats are seeking to enlarge the sphere of the war, and while talk of peace is in the air, the great struggle continues along all fronts without interruption. The Russians are fighting desperately along the Dvina, protecting the shortest road to Petrograd. They are developing a counter offensive befcre Vilva, which evidently is designed to threaten Field Marshal von Hindenburg's right flank. French artillery is pounding the German trenches along the western front.

MERICAN POSSES SLAY NINE MEXICANS IN BORDER WARFARE

rownsville, Texas, Sept. 4.— ne more of the Mexican bandits rating around San Benito have n killed by American posses ring the last 24 hours, accord- to reports reaching here to- , but another band has ap- ared in the western part of meron county, killing an Amer- n and attacking ranch houses.

United States army aeroplane flying Brownsville was fired on by Mexi- s from the Mexican side of the Rio nde. Nearly 100 shots were fired, but e hit the mark.

ngered by their failure to hit the hine, the Mexicans turned their at- tion to a squad of American soldiers uard at the Brownsville electric t plant.

he fusilade of bullets caught the iers by surprise, but they imme- tely got behind shelter and re- ned the fire. The aim of the Mexi- s was bad and the Americans escaped injury. It is not known if any Mexicans were killed or injured.

The actions of the Mexicans, following the killing of two Americans by Mexican raiders, has caused great alarm here.

Additional American troops are proceeding to the border today. Four companies of the Nineteenth infantry are on their way to Del Rio and six companies have gone to Fort Sam Houston, where they will be available for an emergency call.

All of the Fourth infantry is expected to reach Harlingen Monday and the Sixth cavalry will soon be on the border, in accordance with orders transmitted from Washington.

Martial law practically prevails throughout Cameron county. Mexicans who have taken no part in the bandit operations are fleeing, in the fear that the American posses searching for the bandits will begin a campaign to exterminate all Mexicans. Several women and children found wandering about on the verge of starvation have been cared for by the posses and soldiers and assured that there is no danger for them or their law-abiding kin.

ON TIRPITZ TO TAKE 'VACATION'

rector of Submarine War-fare Believed to Be in Bad Standing.

ondon, Sept. 2.—That the elimina- n of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz as ower in the German government is eshadowed by the news that he is to e an extended "vacation" is the eral belief in London today. The pression here is that the orders sent Ambasador von Bernstorff to placate e United States came direct from peror William and that the kaiser s angered by the attitude of the inator of submarine warfare inst merchant shipping.

he reason assigned for Von Tripitz ng a "vacation" at this time is that is ill from "overwork." It is recalled t the same reason was assigned for e vacation taken by Field Marshal n Moltke when the kaiser became satisfied with his conduct of field rations. It is also known that Von pitz was not too ill to proceed from lin to the German headquarters in eastern theatre and oppose the ommendations made by Chancellor Bethmann-Holweg as to accepting e demands made by the American ernment

he first impression in England was t Count von Bernstorff's acceptance the American principles should be en with reserve, but the virtual re- ement of Von Tirpitz has removed ch of the suspicion that existed e and was openly voiced by the rning newspapers.

AR RISK LOSS $27,500,000

aims in British Empire Jump 4,000 in Month.

ondon, Sept. 1.—It is estimated that e war has cost the insurance offices the British empire $27,500,000. The mber of claims of the British life ces are not available, but, as for e industrial offices, their claims now mber 46,000, which is 4,000 more than month ago.

Rheumatism

Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

ark H. Jackson, No. 546-B Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

"UP TO ALLIES," SAYS PETROGRAD

Must Weaken Pressure by Drives Elsewhere, Story Passed by Censor.

Rome, Sept. 4.—"Early efforts by the allies, especially at the Dardanelles and in Belgium are necessary if they expect to win the final victory," says the Petrograd correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia in a dispatch to his paper today. His message gives a gloomy view of Russia's situation.

"While Russian successes of the last few days have somewhat confirmed the belief that the efficiency of the Russian army is still intact," says the correspondent, nevertheless the situation that existed after the fall of Kovno remains unchangd.

"It is imperative that the western allies open an offensive which will draw from the eastern theatre 20 German divisions. This would check the German advance and give the Russians a respite. Under present circumstances, the wearing-out process is greater than the process of reintegration.

"Notwithstanding the approach of winter, the Germans are still able to pursue and render the situation still more critical. The internal situation, though good, is no longer as brilliant as it was even after the fall of Lemberg."

The Giornale d'Italia published the correspondent's dispatch without comment. That it had been passed by the Russian censor was considered remarkable.

NO MORE VACATION FOR PRESIDENT NOWADAYS

Washington, Sept. 4.—President Wilson has given up plans for returning to his summer home at Cornish, N. H., this year. He will remain in Washington to be in personal touch with the European and Mexican situation and prepare for the next session of congress.

WILSON TO WAIT BEFORE MAKING OFFER OF PEACE

Demands of Germany and Feeling in France and England Are Against Immediate Action.

On September 2 Cardinal Gibbons presented to President Wilson a message from Pope Benedict regarding peace in Europe. After a conference at the White House the cardinal announced, that he had discussed the possibilities of peace with President Wilson. It is the cardinal's belief that the settlement of the submarine issue between the United States and Germany had greatly aided the cause of peace and this country was placed in an advantageous position to assist in bringing the conflict to an end.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The United States will make no further efforts to bring about peace in Europe until it has received information that its good offices will be welcomed by both sides in the conflict. This was stated authoritatively here today in official discussions of the message from Pope Benedict, delivered to President Wilson yesterday by Cardinal Gibbons.

From the fact that the vatican is in close touch with Austria, the construction placed by officials on the pope's message is that the Germanic powers would be willing to discuss peace at this time. It was stated by those in closest touch with the administration that similar word will have to be received from Great Britain and her allies before the President will make any further move.

President Wilson has made it clear several times that his original offer of services to bring about peace still stands and that he will do everything possible to further the movement. The United States, however, will do nothing likely to endanger its position as a friend of all belligerents, it was said authoritatively.

The pope's message will not be made public by this government, although there would be no objection if Cardinal Gibbons gives it out. Enough of the contents of the message is known, however, to give basis for indicating that Austria, Germany and Turkey are not averse to discussing peace.

The great obstacle to peace at the present moment is the determination of Germany to retain certain of the territory she now holds and to insist that certain idemnity be paid, and the united sentiment in France and England that to consent to any peace plan while the honors all remain with Germany so far as the land fighting is concerned, would mean a renewal of the conflict within a comparatively short time.

This was learned today from the President's closest advisers. Within the last 10 days he has received summaries of the result of confidential inquiries instituted by Ambassadors Marye, at Petrograd; Gerard, at Berlin; Penfield, at Vienna; Sharp, at Paris, and Page at London. They are understood to agree in substance that the opportune moment for any suggestion of mediation is not the present one. In fact, both Ambassadors Page and Sharp have declared that England and France would consider a suggestion of mediation at this time as unfriendly.

However, no attempt is made to minimize the great influence of the vatican throughout Europe. The President very frankly told Cardinal Gibbons that he was ready to initiate any peace move that gave promise of the slightest success. He made no formal reply, however, and intends "feeling out" further all of the belligerents to see whether there is not a possibility of suggesting some entering wedge for an agreement.

Cardinal Gibbons is understood to have told Secretary Lansing that the United States must initiate the movement. The vatican is handicapped by its isolation through Italy's participation in the war. The smaller neutral powers practically are without influence, he said. But this country, by reason of its strong economic position and the fact that in its population is represented every belligerent nation, easily could start a peace movement without having its motives misunderstood.

Although officials do not expect immediate action because of existing conditions in the theatres of war, it is thought the action of the pope will be beneficial. It will permit conferences of the sort that usually precede a general movement.

IOWA MOOSE TO STAY INTACT

Progressives Vote to Put Ticket in Field.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 1.—Iowa Progressives, at an informal conference here yesterday, determined to put a full ticket in the field for state and county offices at the elections next year. Resolutions were adopted declaring the speech of Elihu Root at Albany, N. Y., Monday, introducing invisible and alleged bipartisan politics of the two old parties, indicated the necessity of the new party.

TURKISH FEELING IS BITTER TOWARD GERMANS

London, Sept. 4.—Feeling against the Germans in Constantinople is becoming intense, says a Central News dispatch from Petrograd, which adds:

"A German officer was killed in the barracks and proclamations posted throughout the city protesting that the Germans are leaving the empire."

BORE POPE'S PLEA FOR PEACE TO PRESIDENT WILSON

CARDINAL GIBBONS

THREE SUGGESTIONS IN THE POPE'S MESSAGE TO WILSON

Special Cable.

Rome, Sept. 3.—News of Cardinal Gibbons' visit to President Wilson with a personal message from Pope Benedict XV., was received here today. Officials of the vatican declined to comment on the matter, pointing out that only the pope and his secretary of state, Cardinal Gasparri, could discuss the peace proposals authoritatively. From a reliable source, however, came the statemen that in the message sent by the pope to the head of the American government, the following suggestions were made:

1. That President Wilson ask the warring powers of Europe to consent to an armistice while peace terms are discussed.
2. That representatives of the belligerents meet in a great conference.
3. That if they wish, all the neutral nations may have representatives at this conference.

The immediate purpose of the pope is to bring about an armistice through the united efforts of the vatican and the United States, which the pontiff believes are the only agencies capable of restoring peace. He believes, it is said, that if a general lull in military operations and preparations could be effected, all the nations now involved in the titanic struggle—or nearly all—would see the necessity for terminating the warfare.

It is understood also that the pope has hopes of a general disarmament that would remove the danger of great wars in the future. Efforts to effect this, however, will not be broached for the present, only when the powers have sent their representatives to a conference.

NO PEACE UNTIL ENGLAND FINDS PRESSURE TOO GREAT

Special to The Blade.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Although convinced that President Wilson cannot make any move for peace at the present moment that will promise results, diplomatic and official circles are far from discouraged over the outlook. They insist that, with the whole influence of the Catholic church throughout the world aligned for mediation and an armistice to discuss terms, the outlook for action by midwinter is very good.

It is admitted that the seeming British uncompromising attitude is the great stumbling block. But they declare that this easily is offset by the similar attitude of Germany, as voiced by the German press in declaring that Germany's enemies must pay her war bills. Officials say that it will be possible to play one side against the other in this connection with hope for real concessions. It is admitted in diplomatic circles that when England desires peace, peace will come. Russia is crushed and will not be a decisive factor in the war for a long time to come. France is now at the top of her resources in men and money. England, however, holds the purse strings of the allies, and whenever she finds the economic pressure becoming too great, it is declared here, she will be ready to consider a proposal leading toward peace. And while officials differ as to when that time will come, the majoriey believe it will be reached not later than the first of next year.

The pope, in his communication to the President, is understood to have placed especial emphasis on the fact that if the United States becomes insistent in its demands that the war end, its suggestion must be heeded. Cardinal Gibbons cited several reasons for this belief, including the one that America now holds the purse strings of the world. He also suggested to the President that it would be very easy for the American diplomatic representatives at the warring capitals to "feel out" the nations as to their maximum peace terms and then for them to be compared with the hope that a real method of compromise could be found.

WILSON VICTORY PRAISED BY TAFT

Sees in It Cause for Congratulation and American Rejoicing.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—The acquiescence of Germany in this country's contention for the rights of noncombatant citizens on commercial liners of belligerents "should be the cause of profound rejoicing by every patriotic American and the occasion for congratulation to the President," said William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, in an address delivered at the Taft day celeoration at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

"The recent news from Washington," said the former President, "shows that the firm attitude of President Wilson in maintaining the rights of our noncombatant citizens on commercial liners of belligerents to be safe from drowning without warning and an opportunity for rescue has been acquiesced in by Germany.

"This must and should be the cause of profound rejoicing by every patriotic American and the occasion for congratulation to the President. It should not, however, lead our people away from their duty of reasonable preparation."

Chief Needs of Defense.

In summing up what he regarded as necesary preparations Mr. Taft said:

"First, an increase of our navy tonnage as rapidly as possible by 30 per cent and an immediate increase of the personnel of the navy by nearly 20,000 sailors and 900 officers.

"Second, an increase in ammunition for our great coast defense guns, the making of a few 16-inch guns, and the completion of the defense of Chesapeake bay at Cape Henry. In addition, an increase of 10,000 trained coast artillerymen and 600 officers to man the coast defenses properly.

Third, an increase in our regular mobile army of 50,000 troops, and a quadrupling of the supply of educated military officers. We should also adopt a reduced term of enlistment with inducement to the formation of a reserve of trained men.

Plans for Meeting Expense.

"The program I have proposed," he continued, "modest as it is, will certainly increase the annual total of the army and navy appropriations by perhaps $150,000,000 for each of three years and probably more.

"This leave $325,000,000 to be provided for by new legislation of congress over and above what existing law would probably produce. This could be partly made up by the renewal of the war tax and of the sugar tax, yielding say $125,000,000. There would be left from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 of a deficit still to be provided for either by cutting down expenses or by additional taxation."

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Sept. 7.—Unusually heavy receipts in the Northwest over the holiday season and a poor demand had the effect of breaking prices of No. 2 red wheat materially on the opening call today. Wheat for immediate delivery as well as for any time in Sept. opened a full cent lower to $1.07½ while Dec. wheat was down 1¾c. There was some wheat picked up on the opening recession, but prices worked slightly lower.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Sept. 7.	Close Sept. 4.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	1.07½	1.08⅜	1.07½	1.07	1.08¼
Sept.	1.07½	1.08⅜	1.07½	1.07	1.08½
Dec.	1.00½	1.01¼	1.00¼	1.00¾	1.02¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	79	79
Sept.	74	75¾	74	75¼	75
Dec.	58¾	60⅛	58¾	60	59⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	41½	41½
Sept.	39¾	....	....	40	40
Dec.	38½	....	....	38⅝	38⅞
Clover Seed—					
Prime	9.75	9.80	9.75	9.90	9.70
Oct.	10.25	10.45	10.25	10.45	10.20
Dec.	10.12½	10.35	10.12½	10.35	10.10
Mar.	10.25	10.45	10.25	10.45	10.20
Rye—No. 2—					
Cash	....	....	....	92	93
Alsike—					
Sept.	9.25	....	....	9.30	9.25
Oct.	9.25	....	....	9.30	9.25
Mar.	9.40	....	....	9.50	9.40
Timothy—					
Prime	3.90	....	....	3.80	3.80
Sept.	3.92½	3.90	3.85	3.80	3.80
Oct.	3.60	....	....	3.40	3.50
Mar.	3.65	....	....	3.55	3.67½
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	92¾	92⅞	91⅜	92½	94
Dec.	90	90⅝	89½	90¼	90¾
May	93¾	94½	93	94¼	94⅝
Corn—					
Sept.	70½	72	70	71⅝	71
Dec.	57	58	56½	57⅞	57½
May	58¼	58⅞	57¾	58⅞	58½
Oats—					
Sept.	35¾	36½	35⅝	36⅜	36
Dec.	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35¾	35¾
May	37⅞	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	38
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Sept.	12.47	....	....	12.10	12.67
Oct.	12.80	12.80	12.17	12.30	12.85
Jan.	15.77	15.77	15.15	15.25	15.77
Lard—					
Sept.	8.07	....	....	8.07	8.20
Oct.	8.27	8.30	8.12	8.15	8.27
Jan.	8.60	....	....	8.55	8.70
Ribs—					
Sept.	8.20	....	....	8.05	8.30
Oct.	8.30	....	....	8.17	8.42
Jan.	8.55	8.62	8.37	8.37	8.55
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	87¼	89
Dec.	....	....	....	88½	89¼
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	89⅞	91
Dec.	....	....	....	88⅞	90

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 26½@27c; solid pack, 26@27½c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16c; York state, 18½c; brick, 17c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 35c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 25c; fancy, fresh, 27c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 60c.
Beans—New wax, 3c pound; green, 3c pound.
Home-grown Cabbage—50c.
Carrots—60c doz.
New Sugar Corn—10c doz.
Celery—Michigan, 20@25c dozen.
Cauliflower—$1.00@1.25 per dozen.
Home-grown Cukes—15@20c per doz.
Lettuce—Leaf, 5c per pound; York state head, $1.00@1.25 crate.
Mushrooms—75c@$1.00 pound.
Onions—New, green, 8@10c dozen bunches.
Onions—Per bu., 50c.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.50.
Parsley—Home-grown, 15c doz.
Peper Mangoes—40c bu.
Potatoes—New, $1.50 per bbl.; home-grown, 40c bu.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, 10c dozen; long, 10c dozen.
Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.
Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bu., 70c.
Turnips—New, 60c per bu.
Summer Squash—Per doz., 40@50c.
Potatoes—Virginia sweets, $3.25.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., 50@75c.
Crab Apples—Per bu., 75c.
Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@2.00.
California Valencias—$4.25@5.00.
Arkansas Elberta Peaches—$1.30@1.50 bu.
California Plums—$1.00@1.25 crate.
Georgia Watermelons—25@35c each.
Grapes—Cal. Malagas, $1.25@1.50 crate.
Cantaloupes—Cal. Turlocks, $2.75 crate.
Limes—$1.00 per 100.
Lemons—California, $3.00 per box.
Messina Lemons—$2.00@2.50 box.
Pears—$1.00@1.25 bu.
Pennsylvania Blueberries—Fancy, $2.75@3.00 bushel.
Plums—$1.00@1.25 bu.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 12c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.

Miscellaneous.

Cider—Tonawanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.
California Figs—Stewing figs, 6½@7c lb.; Turkish figs, 12½@14c lb.
Peanut Butter—11c lb.
Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.
Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.
Navy Beans—$3.10@3.20.
Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9c.
Calves—14@15c.
Fowls—Live, 13@14c.
Broilers—16c.
Turkeys, alive, 17@18c.
Geese, alive, 13@14c.
Ducks, alive, 14@15c.
Yearling Lambs—12@13c; spring lambs, 14@16c; sheep, 7@10c.
Steer Beef—Good, 12@15c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.
Heifers—10@12c.
Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—10c.
Fat Bacon—13½c.
Lean Bacon—22c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 16c; 9 to 10 lbs., 15c; 11 to 12 lbs., 14½c.
Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $16.50; clear hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 12c; luncheon hams, 14c.
Fresh pork sausage, 10½c; bologna, 12c; frankforts, 14c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 15½c; inside, 23c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 3c; blue pike, 5c; bullheads, dressed, 12c; herring, 7c; carp, 3c; whitefish, 12½c; gray bass, 2½c; perch, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $17.00 up.
Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.20.
Oats—Old, 65c; new, 52c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.00; winter patents, $6.75@7.00 per bbl.; family flour, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.
Mill Feed (wholesale prices, per ton)—Bran, $28.00@30.00; middlings, brown, $32.00@35.00; white middlings, $35.00@38.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@35.00; old process meal, $35@37.
Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.
Cotton Seed—$31.00@33.00.
Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.
Corn—Shelled, bu., 95c@$1.00; ear corn, $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.; new, 50@55c.
Oats—65@68c.
Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $3.00.
Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.
Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.25; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 13c; green calf, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14½c; kip, 14c; No. 2 kip, 13c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

New York Produce.

New York, Sept. 7.—Flour, easy; spring patents, $6.20@6.70; winter patents, $5.20@5.40; winter straights, $4.90@5.40; Kansas straights, $5.80@6.05, all old. Pork, quiet: mess, $15.50@16.00; family, $19.00@22.00; short clear, $18.00@19.50. Beef, steady: mess, $17.00@18.00; family, $18.50@19.00. Lard, steady: middle west, $8.20@8.30. Molasses, quiet: New Orleans open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, easy: No. 1, $1.40; No. 2, $1.30; No. 3, $1.20; shipping, $1.10@1.15. Hides, steady: Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 29c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Butter steady; receipts, 8,803; creamery extras (92 score), 27c; creamery (higher scoring), 27½@28c; firsts, 24½@26½c; seconds, 22½@24c. Eggs steady; receipts, 7,677; fresh gathered, extras, 28@29c; extra firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23½c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 33@35c; nearby hennery, browns, 29@32c. Cheese firm; receipts, 1,533; state, whole milk, fresh, flats, white and colored, specials, 14¼c; do. average fancy, 13¾@14c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Butter, no change; receipts, 13,420 tubs. Eggs, unchanged; receipts, 6,324 cases. Potatoes, unchanged to lower; receipts, 35 cars; Jersey Cobblers, 58@60c; Jersey giants, 40@46c; Minnesota and Ohio, 34@36c; Wisconsin and Michigan whites, 35@40c. Poultry, steady for live fowls at 13@14½c; easier for springs, 15c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Sept. 7.—Butter—Creamery extras in solids, 20@29½c prints, 30@30½c; firsts, 27½@28c; seconds, 25@25½c; process extras, 24½c; do. firsts, 22@22½c; fancy dairies, 24@25c; packing stock, No. 1, 20½c; No. 2, 19½c. Cheese—American whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 17@17½c; do. choice, 16½c; brick, fancy, 16½@17c; choice, 16c; Swiss, fancy, 21c; choice, 19c; blocks, 17c; imported, fancy, 32@34c; limburger, fancy, 18c; do. choice, 15@16c; hand cheese, 30@32c per box; Rocquefort, 34@35c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, cases included, 27½c; do. extras, firsts, 25c; do. firsts, 24c; seconds, 18½c. Poultry—Live fowls, heavy, 16@16½c; do. light, 14@15c; spring chickens, heavy, 17c; do. light, 15@16c; spring ducks, white, 17@18c; colored, 14@15c. Potatoes—Jerseys, 58@65c a bushel; home-grown, 50@60c. Sweet potatoes—Virginia, $2.75@3.00 a barrel; Jerseys, $4.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Sept. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; market slow and easy. Veals—Receipts, 100; market slower; good to choice, $4.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; market fairly active; heavy, $7.75@8.00; mixed, $8.25@8.40; yorkers, and pigs, $8.40@8.50; roughs, $6.25@6.50; stags, $4.50@5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,600; market active; sheep, steady; lambs, $5.00@9.25; others, unchanged.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; market slow; bulk, $6.50@7.65; light, $7.25@8.15; mixed, $6.30@8.05; heavy, $6.05@7.55; rough, $6.05@6.20; pigs, $7.00@7.90. Cattle—Receipts, 7,000; market easy; native beef cattle, $6.20@10.35; western steers, $6.80@7.90; cows and heifers, $3.10@8.65; calves, $8.00@12.00. Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; market strong; sheep, $5.50@6.00; lambs, $6.60@9.00.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 7.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; market lower; heavies, $8.00; yorkers, $8.45@8.50; pigs, $8.10@8.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 500; market steady; top sheep, $6.35; top lambs, $9.25. Calves—Receipts, 100; market steady; top, $12.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Sept. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2 cars; market weak; choice fat steers, $8.25@9.25; good to choice butcher steers, $7.50@8.25; fair to good butcher steers, $6.50@7.50; good to choice heifers, $6.50@7.50; good to choice butcher bulls, $6.00@7.00; good to choice cows, $6.00@6.50; fair to good cows, $5.00@6.00; common cows, $3.00@4.50; milkers, $60@80. Calves—Receipts, 150; market steady; good to choice veal calves, $12.00@12.50; fair to good, $10.00@11.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3 cars; market 25c lower; good to choice lambs, $8.50@8.75; fair to good, $7.00@8.25; good to choice wethers, $6.00@6.50; good to choice ewes, $5.50@6.00; mixed ewes and wethers, $5.75@6.00; culls and common, $4.00@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; market 5@10c up; yorkers, $8.40; mixed, $8.00@8.40; heavies, $7.00@7.25; mediums, $7.75@8.25; lights, $8.40; pigs, $8.40; roughs, $6.50; stags, $5.50.

RUSSIANS BURN ALL LEFT BEHIND

Austrian Officer Declares Retreat Masterpiece of Devastation.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 4.—The Lausanne Gazette publishes a letter from an Austrian officer fighting on the eastern front in which he says:

"The Russian retreat is a masterpiece of terrifying, systematic devastation, which recalls the retreat of 1812. There is an immense sea of flames behind the retiring Russian armies caused by burning houses and crops. General Mischenko is followed by well organized detachments of cossacks, whose duty it is to burn everything behind the army. They accomplish their task implacably.

"When the Honveds tried to enter Krylow in pursuit of the Russians every street was aflame. They were unable to pass through the huge furnace and lost many precious hours in going round the town by indirect roads across fields.

"When the Austro-Hungarians arrived at Vladimir-Volinskyi they found the town burning and the town of Verba also was blazing. Every village on the Volinskyi plain as far as Kovel was in flames. The Austro-Hungarian troops had no shelter for days.

"The roads are indescribably cut up and obstructed. t would take 50 soldiers to draw one car out of a mud hole.

"Thousands of men worked upon repairs on the railroad from Sokol to Vladimir-Volinskyi and if the road had not been repaired in time we would have met with disaster."

GOOD FOR $1.00 PAIR

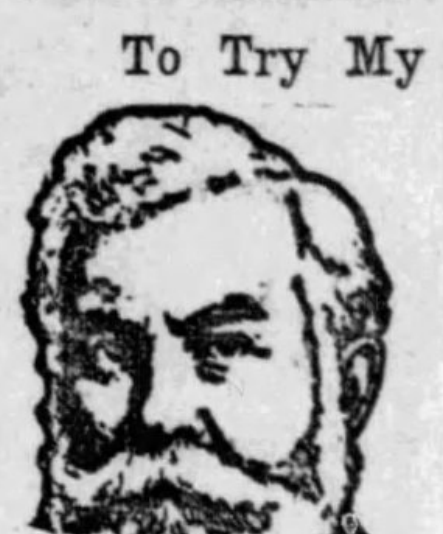
When filled in and mailed to Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB37, Jackson, Mich.

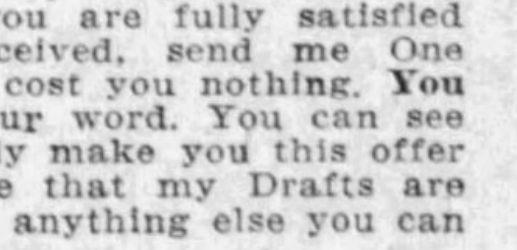
Name...

Address.......................................

....

Return mail will bring you $1.00 Pair of Drafts to try FREE, and valuable New Book on Rheumatism. Read this offer.





I Want Every Sufferer From

Rheumatism

To Try My Drafts FREE

Fred'k. Dyer, Cor. Sec

Get rid of your Rheumatism without Medicine and without risking a penny. Just send this coupon. Return mail will bring you a Regular Dollar Pair of Dyer's Foot Drafts—fresh from my laboratory. These simple but powerful drafts are so sure to bring quick relief in any stage of this cruel disease, that I gladly send them without pay in advance to every sufferer I can hear of. Thousands of men and women have written me from all parts of the world that my Drafts cured them after all other means, including expensive doctors and baths, had failed, and even after 30 and 40 years of cruel pain. If you are suffering from Rheumatism I want to send them to you To Try Free. Just send me the coupon. Try my Drafts when they come, and then if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, send me One Dollar. If not, they cost you nothing. You decide and I take your word. You can see that I couldn't possibly make you this offer if I were not positive that my Drafts are better and surer than anything else you can get for any kind of Rheumatism, no matter where located or how severe. My Free Book, illustrated in colors, explains things every Rheumatic needs to know. Send today for this Free Book and the Trial Drafts. Address Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB37, Jackson, Mich. Send no money—just the coupon.

TRADE MARK DYER

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Cold Hands or Feet, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Guaranteed Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

DROPSY Treated One Week Free. Short breathing relieved in a few hours—swelling, water and uric acid removed in a few days—regulates liver, kidneys and heart. Write for Free Trial Treatment. COLLUM DROPSY REMEDY CO. DEPT. 28, ATLANTA, GA.

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof. By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PEACE BEFORE CHRISTMAS?

Noted Briton Says He Expects It Because of Money Lack.

New York, Sept. 4.—Peace before Christmas is the prediction of William Harris, chairman of the Ritz and Carlton Hotel companies in London and New York. Harris has been in this country, studying conditions.

"It will come just as suddenly as war was declared," said Mr. Harris. "It will come as the result of the lack of money.

"They are going to stop fighting, and they are going to stop it quickly."

SAY GERMANS ARE DRILLING

Washington, Sept. 1.—Letters from various cities, telling of alleged quiet, but regular drills held by Germans in turnverein and other halls have been referred by the war department to the department of justice for investigation.

E
D
A
STUART'S ADHESIF
PLAPAO-PAD
TRADE MARK
THE INNER SURFACE IS MADE ADHESIVE TO SECURE THE PLAPAO-PAD FIRMLY TO THE BODY, WHICH KEEPS THE PLAPAO CONTINUALLY APPLIED AND PAD FROM SHIFTING
IT'S THE NON-SLIPPING YET NON-RIGID PAD AND WHAT IS WITH-IN IT THAT COUNTS
PATD. APRIL 6 1909
F
B
C
PLAPAO EXUDES THROUGH THIS OPENING

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

5,000 SUFFERERS TO GET FREE TRIAL PLAPAO

This generous offer is made by the inventor of a wonderful "all-day-and-night"-working method which is to be used to strengthen the relaxed muscles, thereafter doing away with painful trusses altogether, and the necessity for dangerous operations.

NOTHING TO PAY.

The first 5,000 sufferers who write will be sent a sufficient quantity of the Plapao without charge to enable you to give it a thorough test. Nothing to pay for this trial of Plapao, now, or ever.

STOP USING A TRUSS

Yes, stop it, you know by your own experience it is only a makeshift, a false prop against a collapsing wall, and that it is undermining your health because it tends to retard the circulation of the blood. Why, then, continue to wear it? Here is a better way, which you can now prove for yourself, free of charge.

USED FOR A DOUBLE PURPOSE

First: The primary and most important object of the PLAPAO-PADS is to keep constantly applied to the relaxed muscles the medication called Plapao, which is contractive in nature, and taken together with the ingredients in the medicated mass is intended to increase the circulation of the blood, thus revivifying the muscles and restoring them to their normal strength and elasticity. Then, and not until then, can you expect the rupture to disappear.

Second: Being made self-adhesive, purposely to prevent the pad from shifting, they have therefore proven to be an important adjunct in retaining rupture that cannot be held by a truss.

Hundreds of people, old and young, have gone before an officer qualified to acknowledge oaths, and swore that the PLAPAO-PADS cured their ruptures—some of them most aggravated cases—and of long standing.

CONTINUOUS NIGHT-AND-DAY ACTION

A striking feature of the Plapao-Pad system of treatment is the comparatively short time it takes to get results.

This is because the action is continuous—night and day, throughout the whole of the 24 hours.

There is no inconvenience, no discomfort, no pain. Yet, waking, or sleeping, working or idling—this wonderful remedy is invisibly infusing the abdominal muscles with the new life and strength they require to perform their rightful function of keeping the bowels in place without the artificial support of a truss or device of any kind.

THE PLAPAO-PAD EXPLAINED.

The principle upon which the Plapao-Pad works can be easily figured out by noting the accompanying illustration, and reading the following explanation:

The PLAPAO-PAD is made of a strong flexible material "E," which is designed to conform to the movements of body, and be perfectly comfortable to wear. Its inside surface is adhesive (similar to, yet quite different from an adhesive plaster)—to prevent the Pad "B" from shifting and getting out of place.

"A" is the enlarged end of the PLAPAO-PAD, which overlies the atrophied and weakened muscles to keep them from giving away further.

"B" is the properly shaped Pad, to be applied in such a way that it blocks up the hernial orifice, and tends to prevent the contents of the abdomen from protruding. Within the Pad is a reservoir. In this reservoir there is placed a wonderful absorbent - astringent medication. As soon as this medication is warmed by the heat of the body it becomes soluble and escapes through the small opening marked "C" and is absorbed through the pores of the skin to strengthen the weakened muscles and effect a closure of the opening.

"F" is the long pad of the PLAPAO-PAD which is to be plastered over the hipbone—a part of the framework of the body, calculated to give the necessary solidity and support to the PLAPAO-PAD.

PROVE IT AT MY EXPENSE.

Send no money. I want to prove to you at my own expense that you can conquer your rupture.

When the weak muscles recover their strength and elasticity—

And the unsightly, painful, dangerous protrusions disappear—

And that horrible "dragging down" sensation is banished never to return—

And you recover your vigor, vitality, energy, strength—

And you look and feel better in every way and your friends remark about your improved appearance—

Then you'll know your rupture is conquered—and you'll sincerely thank me for urging you so strongly to accept, NOW, this wonderful free trial.

SEND TODAY FOR FREE TRIAL.

Make a personal test of its value. Send no money, for the Free Trial Plapao costs you nothing, yet it may bring you a Health-Restoration more precious than much fine gold. Accept this free "Trial" today and you will be glad you took advantage of this opportunity as long as you live. Write a post card or fill out the coupon today, and by return mail you will receive the free trial Plapao, with a presentation copy of Mr. Stuart's 48-page book on Rupture, containing full information regarding the method which was awarded a Diploma with Gold Medal at Rome, and Diploma with Grand Prix at Paris, which should be in the hands of every sufferer from this dreadful affliction.

If you have some friend who is ruptured, tell him about this great offer.

5,000 readers can obtain this free treatment. The response is certain to be enormous. To avoid disappointment write NOW.

SEND COUPON TODAY TO PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Inc., Block 757, St. Louis, Mo. For Free Trial Plapao and Book on Rupture.

Name...

Address......................................

Return mail will bring Free Trial Plapao.

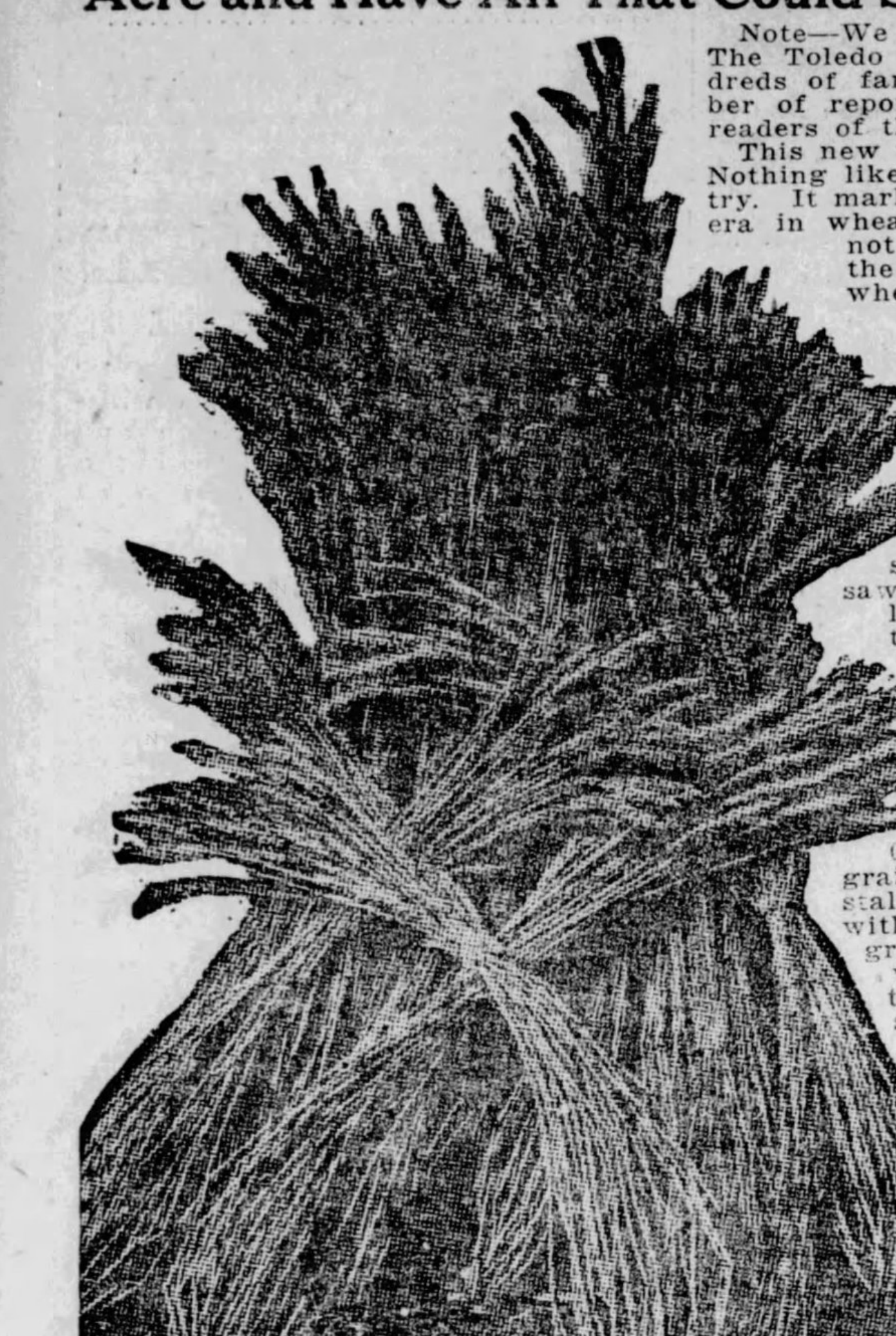
CHARLEY CHAPLIN ON THE FARM

Copyright, 1915, by Keeley-Handy Syndicate.

THIS IS GOOD. I THINK I'LL BE KILLED
WANTED MAN TO WORK FOR HIS BOARD
YOU'LL DO. TWO TIMES AROUND THE LOWER 80 AND YOU GET A MEAL
I'VE GOT A "PLOUGHMAN'S UNION" CARD, BUT IT'S IN MY OTHER SUIT
HEY, ZEB, DOES SHE TAKE THE HILLS ON "HIGH", TOO?
WHEW— I'VE GOT ELEVEN AND A HALF MEALS COMING
Carothers-15

A MARVELOUS WHEAT

Did You Ever Sow a Half Bushel of Wheat to the Acre and Have All That Could Stand on Ground



Fifteen Plants of the Wheat. Each one Produced Over 1,000 Grains. That Is, Over 1,000 Grains From One Grain.

Note—We advertised this wheat in The Toledo Blade last year and hundreds of farmers bought it. A number of reports given below are from readers of this paper.

This new wheat is really marvelous. Nothing like it was ever in the country. It marks the beginning of a new era in wheat culture, because it will not only save two-thirds of the seed to sow the winter wheat crop, but when the new Marvelous wheat is generally sown it will raise the average wheat yield a good many bushels per acre.

You're Skeptical

Well, we don't blame you. But that is because you have never seen it grow. You never saw such wheat grow in your life, but you should vow that, if you live till another harvest, you will see this marvel with your own eyes. We will explain: A pound of average wheat has 10,000 grains. A bushel and a half has 900,000 grains. If each of these grains makes two to four stalks it will fill an acre with all the stalks that can grow. But the MARVELOUS wheat sends up ten, twenty, thirty, or fifty, or more stalks from a grain as easily as ordinary wheat sends up a few. Thus 30 lbs. (½ bu.) of MARVELOUS wheat will make more stalks than one and one-half bushels of any ordinary wheat. Two-thirds of the seed can be saved. The secret is in the vigor and stooling properties of the new wheat. The MARVELOUS wheat can be of enormous benefit to agriculture, But to be of benefit farmers must sow it and raise it.

DESCRIPTION.

The MARVELOUS is a native American wheat. The original plant, from which all the present stock sprung, had 142 heads. Think of this! 142 heads from one grain. The straw averaged about four feet high. It is strong and hard. The heads are very large. Bearded. Grains are red, large and hard. It is hardy. That it grows vigorously you must know from what we have already said. This wheat is of such a pronounced type as to stamp it distinct, separate and apart from all others. There is as much difference between this wheat and others as between the large-growing and heavy-yielding varieties of field corn and popcorn.

REMEMBER THESE THINGS

Sow only ½ bu. of MARVELOUS WHEAT to the acre. If soil is very rich and sown early, use less seed. MARVELOUS sown thin produces more stocks, heads and grain to the acre than a bushel and a half or two bushels of common wheat on the same ground. This wheat has proven its adaptability from Wisconsin to Alabama. We want to introduce it everywhere. We want our customers of this year to help us do it. If you don't start this year you will miss the benefits a year on your own farm and the extra money you can make by selling it to your neighbors. Don't crowd it. Follow instructions.

How Much Did Your Wheat Yield?

Side by side and field after field we have seen this new wheat yield 35 to 50 bushels per acre against other varieties yielding 15 to 25 bushels. Also hundreds of farmers to whom we have already sold it have written us that this was their experience. Doesn't this interest you? or don't you believe in such yields?

What Others Have Done You Can Do.

So many farmers have gotten such results (and we can put the evidence before you) that there need not remain a reasonable doubt but that any farmer can do as well **if he wants to.** So whether you are going to sow a small crop of wheat or a large one this advertisement should interest you very much.

READ WHAT GROWERS SAY

You may think we would exaggerate, but read letters from growers. They confirm every claim we make as to its yield, which, in the end, is the test of a variety. We do not give the full addresses, because that would direct correspondence to these people, often to their annoyance, and it might divert trade from our house. Every report is genuine and the original letters can be seen in our office.

Yield Four Times.

It yielded four times as much as my other wheat.—G. W. Baker, Ala.

Beats Anything I Ever Saw.

We counted as high as 62 heads from one grain. It beats anything I ever saw. My entire crop is sold for seed.—W. H. Elsoss, Ark.

2 to 3 Times as Much.

Produced two to three times as much as any other wheat in this section.—A. A., Ill.

Yielded 10 Bu. More Than Others.

It grows very rapidly and stood the winter fine. It yielded about 10 bu. more than other varieties.—John Faust, Ill.

Beats Other Kind.

It grew larger straw, stands good, and is twice the size of Turkey Red. Barring accident, it looks as though it would go 35 to 40 bu. per acre.—J. S. Zimmerman, Iowa.

Yielded ½ More.

It is the best yet in standing the winter. It yielded ½ more [illegible] varieties.—[illegible] Willis.

It Is Certainly Marvelous.

My wheat did all you claim for it. Many visited the field with much surprise. Some went so far as to say if they did not know me to be straight they wouldn't believe it. Several have spoken for seed at $4 a bu.—G. W. Parker, Ky.

Yield 50 Bu. per Acre.

I have grown as high as 50 bu. to the acre. The straw is stiff and never falls down. I sold 450 bu. to neighbors for $2 bu.—T. J. Griffith, Ky.

Better Than Others.

It made one-half better yield than other kinds.—J. W. Brown.

½ More Than Others.

It yielded half as much again as other varieties.—V. V. Harney, N. C.

40 Bu. Per Acre. Double Others.

It is fine. There have been several asked me for seed. It about doubled our other varieties in yield and produced at the rate of 40 bu. per acre.—S. A. Pinck, N. C.

Neighbors Open Their Eyes.

It is better than other varieties and is the best wheat in the county. The neighbors are watching it. They made fun of it when we sowed it. Now they begin to open their eyes.—Sam Patterson, Mich.

Just As Represented.

I estimate my yield at 50 bu. per acre, which is twice as much as others will make. It has from 5 to 30 good heads from one grain of seed, and it is just as you represented.—S. Curry, Mich.

Most Wonderful I Ever Saw.

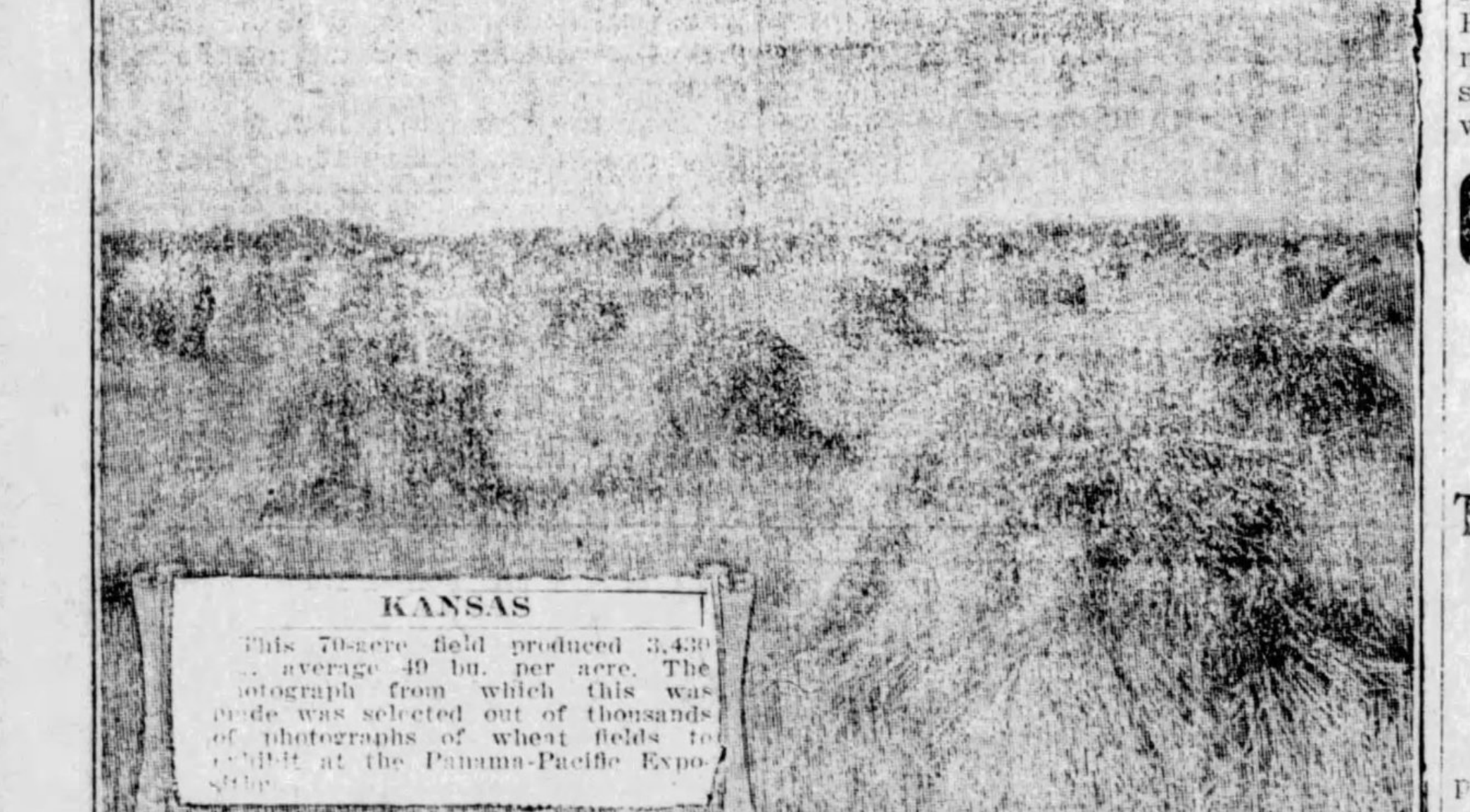
I have grown this wheat for 2 years. I think it is the most wonderful wheat I ever saw.—O. R., Mo.

Best Ever Grown Here.

From what I have seen of the wheat, I think it is the best ever grown here.—L. B. Lord, N. Y.

20 Lbs. Produces 40 Bu.

I sowed 20 lbs. of your wheat. It will yield at least 40 bu.—E. A. Oatway, N. Y.



KANSAS

This 70-acre field produced 3,430 bu., average 49 bu. per acre. The photograph from which this was made was selected out of thousands of photographs of wheat fields to exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

8 Acres May Produce 500 Bu.

I have 8 acres of new wheat. I believe it will thresh out 500 bu. Last year I raised from 10 lbs. of seed 31 bu. and 1 peck.—H. B. Austill, Ind.

Yield Much Better.

It did much better than my other wheat. Heads were longer, better filled, and the yield will be much better than the Red Cross.—A. L. Steiner, Ind.

The Only Wheat to Raise.

I believe it will be the only wheat raised when people learn what it is.—Thos. O. Smart, Ind.

55 Bushels per Acre.

I sowed ½ bu. of Marvelous on 1 acre of ground, on the 10th of October. The straw grew 4½ feet tall, stood up well and when threshed it yielded 55 bu. This Marvelous wheat has beat any wheat ever raised, in our sections of the country. Its fame spread all around and people came a long distance to see it.—C. H., N. C.

Yields Three Times Others.

It is hardier than other kinds, the heads are longer. It will yield three times as much as my other kind of wheat.—John Harter, Mo.

Beats Anything We Ever Saw.

It beats anything we ever saw and will yield 30 bu. to the acre. We found 60 heads to one stalk.—W. C. Kreider, Ohio.

Yields Double.

It yields double old varieties. We have grown it two years. The first year we would not believe that this wheat had not been dosed or doctored as it seemed so different from other kinds.—C. L. P., Ohio.

Finest Wheat Out.

I have grown the wheat two years. It yielded 30 bu. to the acre. I think it is the finest wheat out. I sold my crop for $3 a bu.—David Weil, Pa.

1-3 Better Than Fulcaster.

It sure is fine. We are well pleased with it. It is one-third better than Fulcaster. We will sow none other.—S. Hendershot, Pa.

Produce Double.

I have had no trouble from the fly whatever. It produced double other varieties in this section.—J. E. Hett, Va.

Much Better Than Others.

It will yield about 40 bu. per acre, which is much better than other varieties.—W. M. Hylton.

The Greatest.

Without doubt the greatest wheat there is. It is the finest wheat in the country around here.—D. N. Moore, W. Va.

Well Pleased.

I am well pleased with your wheat, and it will make twice as much as our other wheat all grown in the same field.—P. M.

Leads Any Others.

It outyielded any other in the county. It is the heaviest I ever saw, and is perfect in every respect. It will lead any other variety in West Virginia.—E. Burford.

45 to 50 Bu. Per Acre.

Will double the Fultz in yield and will probably make 45 to 50 bu. per acre.—C. R. Leifight, Md.

Very Much Pleased.

I am very much pleased with my wheat and so are my neighbors. I have already engaged 100 bu. for seed.—J. A. Rosier, Md.

Beats Turkey Red.

Your wheat is said to be the best grown in this part of the state. It was superior to Turkey Red, which is the best of our native wheat. The Turkey Red was nearly taken with the rust, but your wheat seems to be almost rustproof.—J. B., Okla.

Marvelous Wheat Saves You Money

BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS.

¼ bushel	$1.25	1 bushel, for 2 acres	$3.50
½ bushel, for 1 acre	$2.00	2½ bu. for 5 acres	$7.50

Larger quantities at $3.00 per bu. No extra charge for bags. All wheat graded and ready to sow.

BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

1 pound	30c	4 pounds	$1.05	10 pounds	$2.00

Keep in mind that one bushel of this wheat will seed as much ground as 3 bushels of your wheat will and all the evidences are that the wheat will be thicker on the ground and the yield greater.

To sow 5 acres of wheat you would take about 10 bushels of your wheat and clean and grade it down to 7½ bushels and sow 1½ bushels per acre. The 10 bushels would be worth on the market about $10. You can order a bag full of Marvelous wheat, cost $7.50, which will sow the same ground and save you $2.50.

Your wheat, worth about	$10.00
Marvelous wheat to sow 10 acres	7.50
You save	$ 2.50

Order from this Advertisement, or send for Catalogue. We will send you hundreds of letters and reports from growers, photographs and full particulars about this greatest wheat ever introduced.

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE.

Established 1880; 34 years in business.

We refer to our thousands of customers over the country, also by permission to the Continental National Bank of Indianapolis, or any Indianapolis business house.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SOW YOUR ENTIRE CROP OF MARVELOUS

How to Order Send check, money order, or registered letter. Or, if desired, we will ship subject to examination and you may pay on arrival of wheat.

ORDER FROM THIS ADVERTISEMENT, OR SEND FOR CATALOG.

O. K. SEED STORE, Department 42, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

LOW FREIGHT RATES.

IN THE CENTER OF THE WINTER WHEAT TERRITORY.

SUB. TORPEDOES CANADIAN LINER

No American Lives Lost When the Hesperian Goes Down.

Reports of the torpedoing of the Allan liner Hesperian, the night of Sept. 4, 150 miles off Queestown by a German submarine caused widespread sensation at Washington. Early accounts said there were several Americans on board but none were among the 25 or more lost. An attempt made to tow the steamer to port after the passengers had been rescued by British admirality boats, was unsuccessful, the steamer plunging to the bottom near Fastnet, not far from the scene of attack. The Hesperian was bound for Montreal and carried about 45 Canadian soldiers who, unorganized,

Liverpool, Sept. 7.—"The Hesperian was not convoyed by warships; the Hesperian made no attempt to escape; the Hesperian was not warned before it was torpedoed."

This official statement, covering three essential points on which the American government is seeking information, was given to the International News Service today by the Allan line, owner of the liner Hesperian.

It was at first reported that the liner had tried to escape and had been pursued by a German submarine for two miles before overtaken. The official statement shows that this report was untrue.

The statement was issued after the Allan line officials had made a complete investigation and had secured a full report from Captain Main.

Total Loss of Life 17.

Nine more pasesngers and sailors were accounted for today after they had accounted for all but 17 persons. These were:

Passengers, 13; sailors 4.

Consul Frost, who represents the United States at Queenstown, has obtained the affidavits of George Dallas, of Buffalo, and Bernard McMillan, of Grand Rapids, Mich., probably the only Americans on the Hesperian when she sailed from Liverpool. Ambassador Page expects to receive the affidavits this afternoon. Dallas and McMillan were employed as stewards on the Hesperian, but it is understood that neither saw the torpedo believed to have hit the liner.

Steamship agents believe that the destruction of the Hesperian will result in keeping many travelers off the British transatlantic vessels. When it was announced that Germany had accepted the American principles of submarine warfare as to the liners, scores made reservations with the British lines, but have since canceled these bookings.

At the time of the accident the lifeboats were swung out and lowered to the level of the promenade deck ready for launching, while all collapsibles were set with grips off.

Chased During Day.

That the Hesperian sighted a submarine early on last Saturday and kept up a zigzag course attempting to elude the U-boat until she was torpedoed that night, is the assertion made by survivors. They said they learned on the day of the disaster that a submarine had been sighted. Other passengers who said they knew nothing of the submarine until they were struck, expressed the opinion that it seemed strange that the Hesperian officers made no more elaborate preparations for the safety of passengers, if they knew of the proximity of a submarine. American Consul Wesley Frost compiled a joint statement from Hesperian officers which throws no new light on whether a submarine was seen and whether the ship was warned.

GIRL COMMANDS LINER LIFEBOAT

Takes Charge, Shows Men How to Row; Women Display Courage.

Queenstown, Sept. 7. — Opinions of passengers of the sunken liner Hesperian all lead to the conclusion that the submarine had the Hesperian under observation long before darkness came Saturday and had reasons for delaying the attack until after dark.

All survivors landed here give unstinted praise to the officers of the ship and to the Canadian military officers aboard for the manner in which they directed and assisted in the debarkation of the passengers under circumstances that might well have produced panic.

Women, too, came in for their measure of praise for their display of calm and courage. One woman stopped a leak in a lifeboat by removing a stocking and stuffing it into the hole.

C. S. Blue of Ottawa said:

"The courage and endurance of the women aboard was splendid. One girl took command of a lifeboat and showed the men how to row. Three Sisters of Mercy were among the last to leave."

Passengers told of the heroism of Bugler Royle of the Thirtieth reserves, Sixteenth Canadians, returning to his home in Kaminoop, B. C., on sick leave. He was in the concert room when the ship was torpedoed, but quickly ran on deck and helped the women into the boats. One lifeboat hanging in midair owing to the jamming of the falls had hurled its occupants into the the sea and Royle helped pick up those in the water.

Another lifeboat which was hanging perpendicularly from a davit had a sole occupant, a baby, which was rescued and taken to Queenstown.

PLEA OF SPAIN'S KING FREES BELGIAN WOMAN

Havre, Sept. 4.—In deference to the wish of the king of Spain, Mme. Carton de Wiart will be released from prison today, says an official notice given to the Belgian government, but will not be allowed to return to Belgium. Arrested in Belgium in May by the Germans for writing to her husband, Belgian minister of justice, she has been imprisoned in Berlin. Her husband has gone to Switzerland to meet her.

Blamed for Russian Lack of War Supplies

Jean L. Goremykyn, prime minister of Russia, has been held jointly responsible with General Soukhomlinoff for the lack of ammunition and the poor management of the war, and his place will be filled by a new man. It is said that there will be other changes in Russia's governing body as a result of the many defeats suffered by the czar's troops.

SAYS U. S. BUILT BRITISH PLUNGERS

America to Investigate Alleged Construction of Subs for England.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The United States government is going to investigate the report that 10 submarines, built in this country since the war began, have crossed the Atlantic and are now units in the British navy. This became known here today on reliable authority.

No officials would discuss the matter, but it was learned that the story is given credence.

If the submarines are now in use in the British navy, an agreement entered into by Charles M. Schwab with W. J. Bryan when the latter was secretary of state has been violated.

This government would regard such a move as a distinct violation of neutrality and it is reliably reported that immediate action will be taken if it is proven that the story is true.

Secretary Daniels has been assured that 10 foreign submarines being built at Quincy will not be delivered during the war. He expressed the belief today that it would even be a violation of neutrality for a constructor to knock them down and reassemble the parts in another country.

According to a story published in New York today, 10 submarines, built by an American firm, crossed the Atlantic under their own steam and became units in the British navy, five now being stationed off Heligoland and five operating at the Dardanelles.

American achievement, so the story goes, accomplished the trans-Atlantic submarine while the rest of the world was dreaming of the possibility of such a craft being developed.

The work is said to have been done by the Bethlehem Steel Co. on a contract obtained in England by Charles M. Schwab. The parts were made in this country and assembled at Montreal, because of the ruling of the secretary of state that submarines for the warring powers could not be built in the United States.

So quietly was the work done that the German spies had no inkling of it, and in five months after the contract was placed the submarines were in the water off Canada, in charge of crews sent over from England for the purpose

From every standpoint the achievement was remarkable and inaugurated a new record in submarine building.

It is said the freight-carrying submarine will be developed in a few months. The capacity of the Bethlehem Steel Co., in conjunction with the Electric Equipment Co., is 100 submarines a year. This output will be doubled in the near future to meet the demands of European belligerents and of the United States.

Then 10 submarines assembled at Montreal left Canadian waters together, carrying 100,000 gallons of oil, and they reached their destination within a few hours of each other.

PUBLIC MEN IN ALL STATES DEMAND PEACE PREPARATIONS

National Security League's Campaign for Adequate Defense Meets With Endorsements Throughout Country, Irrespective of Political Affiliations.

New York, Aug. 23.—A comprehensive review of its nationwide campaign for more adequate preparedness for national defense was issued today by the National Security League from its national headquarters in this city.

The tremendous interest awakened throughout the country through the activities of the league is reflected in the favorable attitude now being shown by members of congress, irrespective of political affiliations, toward national defense legislation.

The work of the National Security League is based upon the realization that congress is the pivot upon which more adequate national defense finally rests. The recommendations to congress of the general staff of the army and the general board of the navy have not received in the past the consideration which they deserve nor has the money necessary to carry out the various projects been appropriated.

Within the last few weeks the National Security League has brought its effort to change these conditions to the attention of members of congress and has requested an expression of opinion, both as to the effectiveness of the methods employed and also to the views held by the senators and representatives on the question of more adequate preparedness.

As would naturally be the case, the senators and representatives in the New England states are thoroughly alive to the situation. In Maine Representative Asher C. Hinds of Portland, says that he has always had pronounced ideas of national defense as his votes in the last congress will show.

In Massachusetts Senator Lodge has declared himself positively in favor of more adequate national defenses, saying that safety lies only in strength.

Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley of of Boston, are in full sympathy with the movement.

In Rhode Island, Governor R. Livingston Beeckman has accepted a position on the national committee of the league, while Representative C. S. O'Shaunessy states that he favors the strengthening of both the army and navy.

In Connecticut, Governor Holcomb is a member of the league's national committee and Senator Brandegee states that he favors the program of the National Security League in making public the facts concerning the necessity for a larger degree of preparedness for national defense in case of emergency.

New Hampshire already has a State League of National Defense, while Representative Greene of Vermont says that he sympathizes heartily with any well-founded and well-directed effort to awaken the American people to a realizing sense of the unpreparedness of this country for national defense.

Idea Born in New York.

The movement for more adequate national defense originated in New York, where literally billions of dollars worth of property interests are at the mercy of any hostile warships able to get within the range of New York.

The New York city congressional delegation is practically solid in favor of large appropriations for the army and navy and the upstate congressmen are none the less favorable.

The work of the league in the middle Atlantic states has produced definite results. Governor Goldsborough of Maryland and Governor Miller of Delaware have accepted positions on the national committee of the league.

In the south, Governors Ferguson of Texas, Hall of Louisiana and McCreary of Kentucky have accepted positions on the national committee of the National Security League, and expressions of sympathy with the movement for adequate preparedness have been received from Representatives C. B. Slemp, Virginia; L. P. Padgett, Tennessee, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs; Frank Park, Georgia, and Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas. Branches are being formed in Louisville and Atlanta and one already exists in Chattanooga.

Ohioans Endorse It.

The impetus of the movement along the Atlantic coast is having its effect in the middle west. In Ohio, where Governor Willis is a member of the national committee and where Myron T. Herrick heads a strong branch in Cleveland. The two United States senators, Atlee Pomerene, a Democrat, and Warren C. Harding, a Republican, have gone on record in letters to the league as being in favor of legislation necessary to accomplish the object sought.

Representative S. G. Fess of Ohio, who was formally an advocate of the peace movement, has been converted by the tragic events in Europe and now believes that preparedness is one of the most important issues which should be considered by congress.

The interest displayed in the matter of national defense in Illinois has been something phenomenal. In Chicago a branch of the league, with nearly 1,000 members, has been organized with ex-Secretary of War Jacob Dickison at its head and the membership includes the most representative citizens. Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman writes that under present conditions there is but one sane course, which is to keep this country where it can defend itself properly against any aggressor. Letters favoring a betterment of defense conditions have been received from Representatives B. M. Chiperfield, Ira C. Copley, E. E. Denison, W. A. Rodenberg, John A. Sterling and Claudius U. Stone of Illinois.

It is an interesting fact that the chairman of the Democratic and Republican congressional campaign committee live in almost contiguous states, Michigan and Iowa. Representative Frank E. Doremus, Michigan, says that he can be put down as in favor of a strong navy for defensive purposes, believing that the young men of the country should be thoroughly trained to military life.

Has Detroit Branch.

Representative Frank P. Woods, Iowa, says that he believes with President Washington that "the best way to prepare for peace is to be ready for war." In Michigan the league has formed a branch at Detroit with Chas. B. Warren, president of the Detroit chamber of commerce, at its head and the Michigan congressmen.

The Pacific coast is thoroughly alive to its present defenseless condition and the feeling in the coast states extends also to the Rocky mountain region. The position of the senators and representatives of Utah, Wyoming, Oregon, California and Washington in favor of the safety which lies only in strength is shown in letters from Senators George Sutherland, Utah, and Miles Poindexter, Washington; Representatives Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming; E. A. Hayes, Utah; Jluius Kahn and John E. Raker, California; C. N. McArthur, Oregon, and L. H. Hadley and William E. Humphrey, Washington. Governor Stewart of Montana, Governor Kendrick of Wyoming, Governor Withycombe of Oregon, Governor Hunt of Arizona, Governor Boyle of Nevada and Governor McDonald of New Mexico are members of the national committee of the National Security League.

The most important expression from the Pacific coast comes from Senator George C. Chamberlain of Oregon, who wants at least 25,000 enlisted men added to the regular army, co-ordinating the different departments of the service as to place it upon the highest bases of efficiency.

LOSE 77 SHIPS IN 3 MONTHS

Lloyd's Quarterly Report Shows War Damage.

London, Sept. 1.—Lloyd's quarterly report for the period ending August 12 gives the loss to British shipping from submarines and other hostile craft and from mines as 68 steamers with an aggregate gross tonnage of 180,713 and nine sailing vessels.

SUBMARINE SUNK BY TURKS; CREW DROWN.

Berlin, (wireless to Sayville), Sept. 5. —Constantinople furnishes the following headquarters report:

"On September 3, our coast guard ship Bahrsfid shelled and sank an enemy submarine southwest of Armudlu. It was impossible to save the crew."

U. S. "SLICKER" FOOLED 'EM ALL

British Sleuths, War Experts and Consuls Deceived by Pray.

London, Sept. 4. — Behind the arrest and appearance in court of Charles Bertwood Pray, of Flint, Mich., arrested on a charge of making a false declaration, is a remarkable story of how Pray, who also uses the name of Curran, fooled the shrewdest minds in England. Pray alleged that he had escaped from a German concentration camp after seven months' detention and after making an affidavit before the American consul general in London, was cared for by the American Relief committee. He will now be deported.

Pray's story of the war preparations, which he said had been made in Germany, deceived the American embassy, the American consulate, the war office, the ministry of munitions, the heads of Scotland Yard, and various charitable persons in London.

While the authorities admit Pray may possibly have escaped from detention in Germany, the date he gives for his escape is untrue, because he arrived in Glasgow on April 26, having sailed on the steamer Cassandra from Newport News on April 11. He worked at Birkenhead and Manchester, and had the nerve to approach Scotland Yard with his escaped prisoner tale while detectives actually were searching for him under the name of Curran. The war office and ordnance experts were wonderfully impressed with Pray's description of oil-cooled motor guns and portable powder factories.

Pray undoubtedly is a genius mechanically. He is able to stand up under the severest cross-examination on technical details. It was his picture, published in a newspaper which paid him $10 for his story, that caused his undoing. He was recognized as Curran.

SON MAY AVENGE MOTHER

Duquoin, Ill., Sept. 4.—It is thought Sheriff White of Jackson county will grant the request of Milford Martin and permit the latter to spring the trap when Joe Deberry, negro murderer of Mrs. James H. Martin, young Martin's mother, is executed at Murphysboro October 18.

CLAIM BORDER SITUATION IS UNDER U. S. CONTROL

Washington, Sept. 5.—War department officials indicate today that with the arrival of the Nineteenth infantry and the Sixth cavalry along the border, the situation as against Mexican bandits and the troops of any of the factions in Mexico is now well in hand.

The impression among officials is that Carranza influences are at work on the border to provoke a clash with the United States army and thus to sidetrack the main issue, which is a demand that Carranza join the peace conference. Some of the reports to the department say that regular Mexican troops are involved in the disturbances.

The Carranza agency gave out tonight a statement to the effect that even "Carranzista deserters" are not taking part in the raids along the border. E. N. Arredondo, Carranza's agent, says that these reports are put out "to prejudice the public against Carranza and his government."

The Carranza agency gave out a statement tonight from Mr. Garcia stating that Saltillo has been captured by Generals Obregon and Trevino.

Winton Automobile

A Bargain

Roadster Type
Seats 3 in Comfort
Cost New $3,800
Run Less Than 7000 Miles
6 Miles to 60 Miles an Hour
on High
6 Cylinders

Electric Lights
Air Starter
All New Tires
In Excellent Condition
40-Horsepower
Speedometer
Clock, Top, Windshield

Must Have Cash $1,000

F. O. B. CLEVELAND, OHIO

For further particulars, address H. S. THAL, 1045 STATLER HOTEL, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITI

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a mill people see these columns every week. Read them carefully write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to y

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order, advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Fo close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Men, immediately to qualify for rail- road firemen and brakemen; also for motormen, conductors, city and interurban lines in Ohio; $70-$100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. State age and position desired. Railway Service Bureau, 722 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

Motormen, conductors, $80 monthly; interurbans everywhere; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; booklet free. Address Box L-61, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly, experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, Box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped enevolpe for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Wanted—Persons to color art pic- tures at home; easy work; no experience; good pay; sample free. Gleason Wheeler, Dept. 105, 337 Madison, Chicago.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Farmers, men and women, everywhere. U. S. government jobs; $75 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments coming. Common education sufficient. No pull required. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. B-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Earn $500.00 annually furnishing commercial information; confidential; no canvassing. Write, "Cico," Evansville, Ind.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

You can start a profitable business with little capital. Send stamp. General Manager, 832-C Bowery st., Wieland Bldg., Akron, Ohio.

AGENTS.

Every household on farm; in town or suburbs where oil lamps are use and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Lamp. Burns common coal oil (kerose a light five times as bright as AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN CISCO EXPOSITION. One farmer clea $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with rig ing $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No quired. We furnish capital to reliab Write quick for wholesale prices, territ sample lamp for free trial. MANTLE CO., 527 ALADDIN BLDG., CHICAGO, I

Agents Wanted—Men and wome making from five to ten dollars extra eve selling our "SURE GRIP" fruit jar tools. instantly; every housekeeper will want o per cent profit guaranteed. Send 35c for line and other information. Address Ide elty Co., 141 St. Clair St., Toledo, O.

Men of ideas and inventive a should write for new "Lists of Needed tions" patent buyers and "How to Ge Patent and Your Money." Advice free. R & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash.

Greatest opportunity for man o man in each county, all or spare time, t big money with our leading books and Experience unnecessary. Special best offe Publishing Co., 503 Plymouth Court, Chi

Guaranteed hosiery factory reliable agents to establish permanent routes. No money or exp. needed. Good p all or part time. Never-Mend Hosiery Co. 10, Philadelphia, Pa.

We start you in soap and goods business without a dollar. Experie necessary. Carnation Co., 3029 Easton av Louis.

Man to advertise and solicit Rogers' 20-year silver; $52 monthly and c sion. A. A. Cline, 50 Copeland Bldg., Philad

FARMS WANTED.

Wanted to hear from owner of good for sale. Send cash price and descriptio F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—Good farm or unimproved from owner. H. L. Downing, 155 Pala Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

150 Central Kentucky farms, Writ catalogue. Sturgeon & Daigh, Linc King's Mountain, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Golden Seal and Ginseng plant sale. A. E. Hart, Box 2, Kingston, Ten

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED IDEAS Write for Li Inventions W $1,000,000 in prizes offered for i tions. Our four books sent free. Pa secured or Fee Returned. Victo **Evans & Co., 126 Ninth, Washington**

PATENTS.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. ufacturers want Owen ents. Send for 3 free books; inve wanted, etc. I get patent or no fee ufacturing facilities. RICHARD B. O 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVernment positions are easy t My free booklet 1032, tells how today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington,

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Only $2,500 Cash

360 Acres, 25 Cows, Crops, Too Big, rich, completely equipped money-m New York state farm thrown on mar owner who has made money, wants to reti is willing to give responsible young m chance; 100 acres fields cut 60 tons hay b other crops, large pasture, valuable wood, sugar maples; 8-room house, beautiful shade, telephone; 90-ft. barn, 100-ton silo, other barns, other outbuildings; near iences, only 3½ miles to large railroad tow taken now you get 25 cows, good modern chinery, dairy utensils and all hay and on farm at time of sale. Price for all with only $2,500 cash, balance easy terms. details and traveling directions, page "Strout's Farm Catalogue 38." Write for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Ag Station 105, University Block, Syracuse,

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220 STOCKERS AND FEEDE One, two and three years old, weight 1250 lbs., Hereford, Angus and Shorthorns. is and always has been a clean district; give health certificate with all cattle sold in need of some good cattle write me; wil one load or all. **HARRY I. BALL, Fairfield, Iow**

WE WILL PAY YOU $120.00 TO tribute religious literature and take orders in community; 60 days' work; man or woman; perience not required. Spare time may be International Bible Press, 934, Winston ing, Philadelphia.

Acme skin depilatory removes su fluous hair immediately without injury to fairest skin. No pain. Send 60 cents for $1.00 treatment, and get free subscription Woman's Weekly. Acme Specialty Co., Co bia, Tenn.

OROZCO SLAIN; FEAR U. S. MIX

Border Residents Fear Reprisals by Mexicans for General's Death.

Sierra Blanca, Tex., Sept. 1.—Men of the Big Bend country, in the vicinity of the boundary line of El Paso and Culberson counties were under arms today for fear of reprisals by General Pascual Orozco's organization of "Colorados" as a result of the killing of the noted Mexican leader by United States soldiers and Texas ranchers on Monday.

Appeal was made for more military protection. It was believed that the followers of Eduardo Salinas, now at Bosque Bonito, were connected with Orozco's plans, and might attempt to avenge his death.

From the reports, American authorities formed the theory that Orozco was trying to bring to a focus an organized invasion of Texas upon a large scale under the name of Nationalist party. Into this party were to be drawn malcontents of all factions. This party eventually was to align with Carranza and not Huerta in the event of Carranza's refusal to accept the A-B-C plan for a peace conference of Mexican leaders, according to reports.

Makes Wild West Romance.

The story of the 24-hour manhunt which ended in the death of General Orozco in the Green River canyon, between the Eagle and Lonsome mountains, Monday, reads like a page from a border romance. The chase was through the wildest part of the Big Bend country. Twenty-four ranch owners, cowboys, custom house officials and troopers of the Thirteenth cavalry participated.

The news that raiders were in the vicinity spread over the rural telephone lines Sunday noon. At the warning, every ranch house became a scene of activity with preparations to ride to the ranch attacked.

The raiders were first discovered as they approached the Love ranch Sunday afternoon, by Deputy Sheriffs R. C. Love and William Shock, Orozco and his companions mounted hastily, sent a shower of shots at Love and Shock, and made a running fight for liberty.

A posse of 10 men organized quickly here, rode to the Love ranch and picked up the trail. As each ranch house was passed additions were made to the posse.

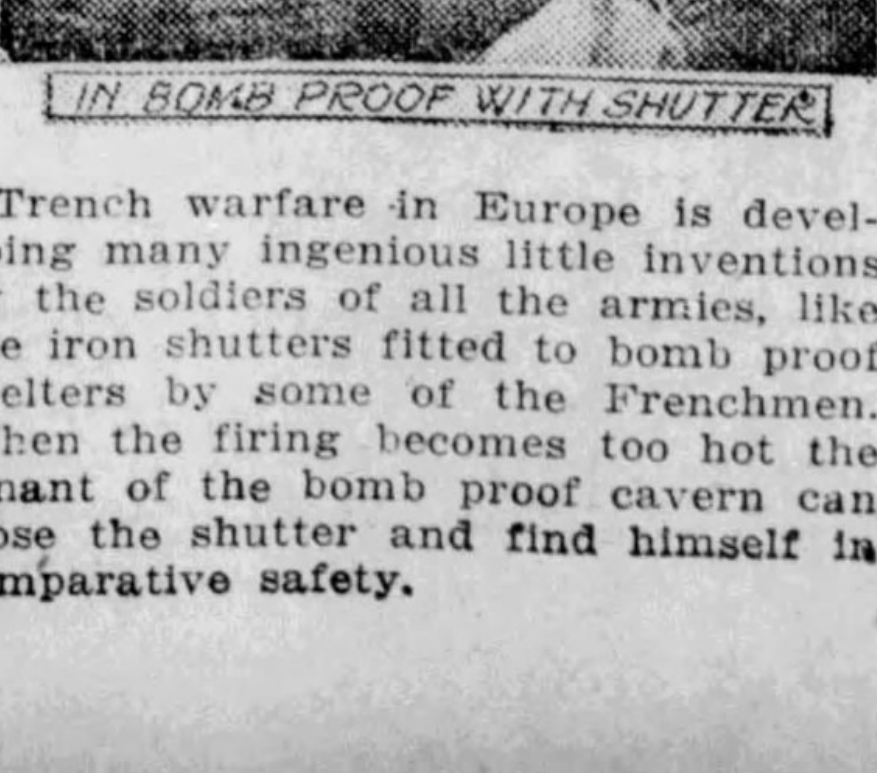
The trail ran through the Eagle mountains, over perilous paths on high ridges. When dawn broke the posse found it still held the trail which now led across a plain to Gr river canyon, in the high Lones mountains.

Trapped by Posse.

At the entrance to the canyon posse found a camp fire glowing, an advance guard was thrown ou search for the Mexicans. By o'clock the guard returned with that the Mexicans were encamp a box canyon, apparently fee secure from pursuit. Their ho were unsaddled and hobbled at s distance.

The posse advanced stealthily, mounted and climbed the rugged of the mountain until they gain ridge around the canyon. From point a volley was poured down the Mexicans.

Shuttered Bombproof Shelter for Frenchmen


IN BOMB PROOF WITH SHUTTER

Trench warfare in Europe is developing many ingenious little inventions by the soldiers of all the armies, like the iron shutters fitted to bomb proof shelters by some of the Frenchmen. When the firing becomes too hot the tenant of the bomb proof cavern can close the shutter and find himself in comparative safety.

CHINESE PLAN PACIFIC LINE TO RIVAL JA

Subscribe $5,000,000 for B Passenger Service.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—Five mil dollars has been subscribed by a cot of Chinese merchants in this city in the Orient to finance a steamer to play between this country and Ch in competition with Japanese lines, cording to an announcement made today.

Half a million dollars of the fund been set aside for instant call, said announcement, which was made authority of John L. McNab, of city, attorney for the Chinese.

Mr. McNabb said a committee pointed to do the preliminary work organizing the new company is qui securing options on ships. Most of work, he said, has been accompli within the last week by the Chi merchants, the majority of whom members of the Chinese Six C panies.

The Chinese, McNab said, plan start with vessels adapted to the culiar conditions of their oriental —that is, having limited cabin facili and great steerage and freight ca ity. Later they hope to have se first-class vessels, equipped to ha the best tourist travel in the world

MAY WITHDRAW SUBMARI

Washington, Sept. 5.—Secretary D iels is consulting experts of the na department on the submarine F-4 determine whether three others of same type should be withdrawn service. The final report on the sin **of the submarine at Honolulu canno made until inspection, now in progr has been completed.**